MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

30 JULY 1981

Bani-Sadr Flight to France

Nabavi Interview--Iranian Government spokesman Behzad Nabavi said in an interview that former President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, accompanied by Mojahedin-e Khalq leader Mas'ud Rajavi, left Iran by air during the night of 28-29 July. In the interview, broadcast by Tehran radio, Nabavi explained that Bani-Sadr and Rajavi escaped in an Iranian Air Force 707 refueling plane. He claimed that shortly after takeoff, the pilot radioed ground control that the plane had developed technical trouble and that he would be changing course. As suspicions grew about the maneuvers, Iranian Air Force planes took off in pursuit, but they were too late. Questioned as to how Bani-Sadr managed to get past airport officials, Nabavi said he had shaved off his moustache, plucked his eyebrows and possibly disguised himself as a woman.

Extradition Request--According to Tehran radio, Iran has submitted an official extradition demand to the French Embassy in Tehran and will make available to the French authorities documents proving that Bani-Sadr is subject to prosecution. The radio cited Foreign Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi as saying that France must hand over Bani-Sadr in accordance with international norms, because his case is not limited merely to political matters.

Bani-Sadr Urges Resistance--In remarks made upon his arrival at his daughter's home in the Paris suburbs and broadcast by Paris radio, Bani-Sadr said he had remained in Tehran after his ouster from the presidency and was able to move about freely thanks to the people's protection. He explained that he has come to France to encourage the people's resistance. He said he had asked Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni to end the executions in Iran so that the unrest could end as well but observed that the executions have not stopped and the people's resistance surpasses estimates. Paris radio quoted Bani-Sadr as saying that he intends to stay in France until the Iranian people open up the path of democracy and have a political life worthy of the name. He said the people are determined to continue on the path of revolution and to oppose the Khomeyni regime, the radio reported.

Tehran Radio Comment--Commenting on Bani-Sadr's escape, Tehran radio said the attempt by Bani-Sadr's "united counterrevolutionary front" to prevent the holding of the recent elections was a last-ditch effort. It asserted that the people's victory in the elections delivered such a heavy blow to the "internal agents" that Bani-Sadr and his supporters were forced to flee. Tehran radio's Arabic service commented that the people were happy to learn the news of Bani-Sadr's escape, because it is an expression of his despair and the despair of all "counterrevolutionaries." It is also a sign of the collapse of all those in Iran who support the United States and the West, the radio said.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

An Iranian Armed Forces communique, carried by Tehran radio, reported that an Iranian helicopter gunship of the Airborne Division, supporting ground units between Baneh and Sar Dasht, engaged two Iraq MiG's in a dogfight. The communique said the Iraqi aircraft fired missiles at the helicopter but missed, thus enabling it to return safely to base. The communique also claimed that Abadan's oil installations were damaged on 28 July when the city came under artillery and heavy-weapon fire. A guards corps communique carried by Tehran radio claimed that Iranian forces destroyed 10 Iraqi tanks and armored personnel carriers while repelling an Iraqi counterattack on the Karkheh Kur front. According to INA, a senior Iraqi Army officer claimed in an interview broadcast by Baghdad television that during the past 3 days Iraqi forces in the southern sector have established several bridgeheads in areas where they had never been before. He estimated the size of Iranian losses in these battles to be in the thousands. Turning to recent military activity on the Karkheh Kur front, the officer said the counterattack of the Iraqi forces on 28 July enabled them to advance and gain control of new regions while inflicting heavy losses in lives and equipment on the enemy. INA reported that during the past 2 days the Iraqi

Armed Forces have inflicted heavy human and material losses on the Iranian side in the Susangerd region. It claimed that well over 540 soldiers have been killed and that 19 tanks and 24 vehicles have been destroyed.

Lebanese Crisis

Military Situation--Jerusalem radio reported that Israeli Air Force planes downed a Syrian MiG-25 in a brief dogfight over Lebanon on the morning of 29 July. It said the Israeli planes, which were on a routine reconnaissance flight, all returned safely to base. According to Damascus radio, one Israeli plane was downed in the clash. The radio admitted that one Syrian plane was hit but said they all returned safely to base. Voice of Lebanon radio claimed an Israeli drone was downed an hour later, but Jerusalem radio cited an Israeli military source as denying the report. The Voice of Lebanon reported that the Israeli Air Force is continuing its reconnaissance flights over the Palestinian camps in southern Lebenon. It also said Israeli planes overflew Beirut on the morning of 29 July, drawing antiaircraft fire. According to the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio, "scores" of Israeli armored vehicles entered the eastern sector of the border strip on 29 July. The Voice of Lebanon reported that there was artillery and rocket fire in Beirut's eastern quarters during the night of 28-29 July and sporadic shelling along the contact lines in the capital last night.

Lebanese Delegation in Syria--The Voice of Palestine reported that a delegation of the Executive Secretariat General of the Lebanese National Movement Central Political Council paid a 1-day visit to Damascus during which it met with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. In a statement issued after their meeting, carried by the radio, the two sides reported agreement on the need to continue to work for an integral political solution to the Lebanese crisis through the issuance of explicit public statements by the Phalangist Party, the Lebanese Front and the Lebanese forces announcing the severance of relations with Israel. This announcement, the statement went on, must then be translated into tangible measures. According to the radio, the two sides also agreed that when the present Israeli political, military and security penetration of the areas under Phalangist control is terminated, it will then be possible seriously to discuss national accord and a political solution to the crisis.

PLO

Voice of Palestine radio reported that the Soviet Union was agreed to accord the PLO office in Moscow full diplomatic status. It said the director of the office will bear the title of ambassador extraordinary of the state of occupied Palestine in the Soviet Union. According to INA, the Soviet Union will officially take this step in October when a PLO delegation visits Moscow.

Israel

Jerusalem television reported that two terrorists carrying automatic weapons opened fire on a bus near Jerusalem, injuring four passengers. According to a 30 July Jerusalem radio report, four suspects have been detained. Meanwhile, Voice of Palestine radio claimed that Palestinian fedayeen were responsible for the attack on the bus which, it said, was carrying scores of Israeli soldiers. A statement issued by the Palestinian revolution forces general command, broadcast by the radio, asserted that many Israeli soldiers were killed or wounded in the attack and that the Israeli authorities have launched an indiscriminate campaign of arrests in connection with the incident.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ARAB SUMMIT EXPECTED 10 AUG IN SAUDI ARABIA

JN291846 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1835 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Beirut, 29 Jul (INA)--Press reports said here today that a date has been fixed in principle for the convocation of the Arab summit conference called for by the Lebanese Government. The Lebanese press news agency said that a number of Arab states have agreed to hold the conference on 10 August. It added that contacts are underway to fix the place of the conference. The agency expected Saudi Arabia to host it.

In an official memorandum addressed to the Arab League General Secretariat yesterday, the Lebanese Foreign Ministry requested a summit meeting. The call was made earlier by Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan when the Arab followup committee was in session here 4 days ago.

VOP REPORTS ANTI-U.S. PROTEST MARCH IN BEIRUT

NC291540 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1445 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] The popular committees in the Palestinian camps and the inhabitants of the Fakihani District, which was the target of the Israeli air raid on Beirut on July 17, organized a protest march yesterday in condemnation of the Israeli attack and Reagan's policy in the Middle East.

At 1030 am around a thousand people marched from the American University's main gate to the American Embassy. Among the protesters were children and young men who had been wounded during the Israeli air raid. The Lebanese and Palestinian flags and slogans in Arabic, French and English were carried saying: Zahlah is Lebanese, Fakihani is also Lebanese; we shall rebuild Fakihani despite all the threats; and American Reagan is the first responsible for Begin's murders.

Over 200 people were killed, more than 600 wounded, 6 buildings totally destroyed and a dozen others severely damaged in the raid which forced thousands of families to leave their homes in search of shelter elsewhere.

YASIR 'ARAFAT RECEIVES MESSAGES OF SUPPORT

NC300841 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] last night received Soviet Ambassador to Lebanon Alexandr Soldatov, who conveyed to him a special message from the Soviet leadership. The message emphasized the Soviet Government's support for the PLO in confronting the Israeli acts of aggression, which are strongly denounced by world public opinion. The message also asserted that the Soviet Union is using all its capabilities to expose these criminal acts that Israel is committing against the Lebanese and the Palestinian peoples.

Meanwhile, Brother Abu 'Ammar has received a letter from Senegalese President Abdou Diouf in reply to the letter sent the Senegalese president following the recent Israeli acts of aggression. The message says:
The Senegalese people and government express their profound regret over the renewed tension in the area, for which Israel is held responsible. On this occasion I emphasize to you our unconditional solidarity with the Palestinian people in their struggle against Zionism and for the establishment of their Palestinian state under the leadership of the PLO, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Mr Chairman, I send you my fraternal respect and appreciation.

Brother Abu 'Ammar yesterday received a cable from (Natori Carta), leader of the anti-Zionist Jewish group in Britain, condemning and denouncing the recent bestial Israeli acts of aggression against the south and Beirut.

The cable says: In the name of the truly religious Jews, we denounce Zionism and its terrorist actions against the Palestinian people, who are being subjected to its bestial attacks and Nazi racism. After emphasizing the Zionism is the enemy of Judaism, (Carta) told Abu 'Ammar: We share your pains.

PDRY LEADER SENDS 'IMPORTANT MESSAGE' TO 'ARAFAT

JN291653 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1615 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, has received Brother 'Abbas Zaki, PLO representative in Aden. The latest developments following the vicious Zionist attacks on the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples were reviewed.

Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad affirmed his country's, party's, government's and people's stand alongside the just struggle being waged by the Palestinian revolution in the confrontation of the Zionist enemy and U.S. imperialism. Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad asked the brother PLO representative to convey an important message to Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat].

PAPER SAYS 'ARAFAT EXPECTED TO VISIT MOSCOW SOON

JN291111 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0930 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Doha, 29 Jul (GNA)--Press reports in Doha said today that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will pay a visit to Moscow within the next few days. The Qatari newspaper AR-RAYAH reports that during his visit, which will take place after 'Id al-Fitr, 'Arafat will put before the Kremlin leaders the resistance's urgent need for sophisticated weapons, particularly antiaircraft missiles, to confront the Israeli attacks on Lebanon.

The newspaper cites responsible Palestinian sources as saying that 'Arafat will also request that the resistance be supplied with sophisticated SAM-6 missiles, enabling them to (?set up) a network to protect the Lebanese capital.

The newspaper added that the Palestinian leader may also stop over in Tripoli either on his way to or returning from Moscow to hold talks with Libyan President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on supporting the Palestinian resistance commensusrate with its interests and commitments.

The source also expects that 'Arafat will make an Arab tour after the 'Id al-Fitr. The tour is expected to include the Arab Gulf states to activate the call for an Arab summit conference and to hold discussions with the leaders of these countries on the recent Palestinian-Israeli war and new events and developments.

FATAH LEADER COMMENTS ON ISRAELI,PLO OBJECTIVES

PM270919 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 25-31 Jul 81 pp 1-6

[Interview granted by Hani al-Hasan, member of the Fatah Central Committee and "political adviser to Yasir 'Arafat," to 'Abd al-Karim Abu an-Nasr in London--date not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] What are the real objectives of Menahem Begin in his major attack on Lebanon and the Palestinian resistance? What does he want to achieve, what are his plans and what is the outcome and impact of the recent massacre in Lebanon?

[Answer] All that has happened and is happening in Lebanon is not surprising, because Menahem Begin's return to power means the return of the racist, fascist danger. In fact, Begin is acting, moving and striking in order to achieve several short- and long-term objectives.

Before anything else Begin wants to liquidate the PLO as a basic element in solving the Middle East problem and is therefore seeking to end the PLO's presence in southern Lebanon. Moreover, Begin has a plan to liquidate the senior Palestinian leadership both inside and outside the country. We have information indicating that the Israelis are preparing landing operations in Beirut and elsewhere in Lebanon with the aim of striking at the Palestinian leaderships and liquidating them. We also have information that some time ago Israeli agents began training for landing operations and for carrying out this liquidation task in Beirut.

Begin wants to appoint himself protector of the Lebanese Christians and he is anxious to abort the mission of the Arab followup committee. He wants to strike at the Palestinian and Syrian presence in Lebanon in an attempt to liquidate it in collaboration with the "Lebanese forces." Which means--if it were achieved--linking Lebanon to Israel. This would pave the way to Begin's third objective, which is to open the Arab borders to Israel through a new treaty, similar to the Camp David treaty, which the Israelis want to conclude with the Arab countries directly concerned in the conflict. The Israeli policy accords with the U.S. objective, which is to "Lebanonize" the area; in other words Jewish Israel becomes part of the sectarian structure of the area, which would facilitate Israel's control of it. These are the serious long- and short-term objectives of Begin's recent massacre.

We Shall Pursue the Israelis Inside and Outside

[Question] The Palestinian resistance has suffered a major blow as a result of the recent Israeli offensive. What will you do now, and what will be the Palestinian reaction?

[Answer] This massacre is an answer to all the powers that have been gambling on diplomatic action as a road to a peaceful and just solution for the Middle East problem. What we are now witnessing at this stage is U.S. submission to Israel, the lack of all-out Arab reaction and the lack of a European reaction to Reagan's policy of supporting Israel. All this means that the Palestinian resistance must seek to restore its military strength and to create a balance of terror with the Israeli terror, so that the world will restore its balance and hear the voice of those who are wronged and of the subjects of the Palestine problem.

[Question] What does this mean in practice? Does it mean that in the future the Palestinian resistance will move to strike at Israeli targets abroad and in the occupied territories?

[Answer] I believe that this massacre once again gives the Palestinians the right to pursue the Israelis and to strike them wherever they may be, whether in or outside the occupied territories. But the strategic Palestinian action will be concentrated inside the occupied territories because decisive action can be achieved only through creating facts on the land itself. It is now time for deeds and not words. I am sure that our fighting brothers will avenge the martyrs of Beirut.

[Question] Should we, therefore, expect major fedayeen operations inside the occupied territories in the coming stage?

[Answer] I do not wish to go into details, but I would say that Palestinian military honor dictates that we avenge the martyrs of Beirut.

[Question] The major capitals are concerned about this Israeli offensive and there are reports from U.S. and European sources that Begin is preparing for a major operation in southern Lebanon that will be in the form of an invasion in order to occupy certain important positions. What is your comment on this?

[Answer] Begin's perpetration of these acts, which remind us of Hitler's days, while U.S. envoy Philip Habib is in the area and only a few hours before his departure for Damascus was no coincidence. I am sure that the recent Israeli operation was carried out with U.S. approval despite what is being said about Reagan's concern. This was to enable Habib to pressure Syria and the Palestinians. If the U.S. envoy fails, the next step will be the invasion of southern Lebanon in order to encircle and strike at the Palestinian resistance and the joint forces and try to annihilate them. The fact that Israel has for the first time destroyed the bridges in the south is a preparation for such an invasion. All our fighting brothers should be prepared for a confrontation on whose outcome the future of the Arabs of the north will depend. The coming battle deserves every sacrifice. A senior European official, who knows the Israelis and knows Begin, told us that Begin is trying to start a war with Syria and the Palestinians in order to draw Russia and then the United States into direct intervention that would lead to a state of no war, no peace. This would give Begin the opportunity to evict thousands of Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza and impose autonomy on the Palestinians under the protection of the Israeli gun.

[Question] The United States supports Israel, but what is the Soviet Union's real attitude? Is the Soviet support for the Palestinians resistance in the face of the Israeli offensive adequate?

[Answer] The Soviet Union is a strategic ally of the Palestinian revolution. This is indisputable. We must always deepen and strengthen this alliance. But at the same time our comrades in the Soviet Union should not forget for a single moment that we are building our strategic alliances for the sake of liberating the Palestinian land. This means that our Soviet comrades must realize, particularly after the recent massacre, that there is no time for the submission of peace initiatives; rather, this is the time to prepare and organize for military confrontation with Israel. There must be a serious stand in order to put this action into effect. The Palestinians must create new facts for confrontation, which calls for a qualitative stepping up of military opposition, and then invite their allies to take part in the escalation and confrontation.

[Question] Is it to be understood from this that the Soviets are reluctant to support the Palestinian resistance militarily in achieving real confrontation with Israel?

[Answer] I would like to say that the Soviets see things from a different angle than we see them at present. We must unify our views of things, because this will strengthen the resistance's ability on confrontation, particularly if we receive sophisticated weapons in order to resist the Israeli enemy.

[Question] Will the Palestinian resistance raise this matter with Soviet officials?

[Answer] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] is expected to visit Moscow in the coming period. During the visit there will be a review of the whole situation and the Palestinian delegation will expound its views on confrontation.

[Question] It is being said that Begin exploited the opportunity of the freezing of the European initiative--which would have involved the PLO in the peace process--in order to strike a major blow. It appears that President Mitterrand played a major role in freezing this initiative. What is your comment?

[Answer] I believe that one of the reasons for Begin's action is his feeling that the European initiative has been paralyzed and the move by the Europeans has come to a halt. President Mitterrand's stand has been the cause of this. The new French president is trying to "go along" with Begin and to please him, thinking that Begin and President as-Sadat will give him a role in solving the crisis in the area. We have information indicating that Mitterrand intends to submit new ideas in this regard.

President Mitterrand must look at the first results of his policy. What Begin is doing demonstrates that no Palestinian-Israeli dialogue can take place. If President Mitterrand will not seek to curb Begin, he will bear the consequences of his policy.

ISRAELI VEHICLES REPORTEDLY ENTER LEBANON 29 JUL

JN291624 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1615 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Press correspondents in southern Lebanon report that scores of Israeli armored vehicles entered the eastern sector of the occupied border strip at dawn today. It is worth mentioning that 35 Zionist vehicles entered the western sector of the occupied border strip yesterday.

VOP REPORTS ON 29 JUL ATTACK ON ISRAELI BUS

NC300728 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] In reply to the provocations and campaigns of suppression and detention that the enemy's army has been carrying out against our people in the areas of Ramallah and Al-Birah and the rest of the Palestinian towns during the past 3 days, the Palestinian fedayeen launched a daring attack last night on an Israeli military bus on the road between occupied Jerusalem and Ma'ale Hahamisha settlement, killing or wounding several enemy soldiers. The enemy radio, however, admitted only 4 casualties and said that two persons carried out the attack. It is recalled that this daring operation is, to a great extent, similar to the operation which was carried out by a fedayeen group on 2 May 1980 in Dabburiya in the Hebron area.

The military spokesman for the general command of the Palestinian revolution forces has issued a military statement on the operation, saying:

After an observation and reconnaissance operation, a special group of our revolutionaries belonging to the Martyr Ibrahim 'Abd al-'Aziz Buryaghith--Abu Safwat--unit and operating inside the occupied homeland went into action yesterday evening, 29 July 1981, and laid an ambush for the enemy's military buses on the road between Jerusalem and Ma'ale Hahamisha settlement northwest of Jerusalem.

At 2100 that same evening, a bus carrying scores of soldiers was passing on the road. Our revolutionaries attacked it with machineguns, killing or wounding many enemy soldiers. The Zionist enemy only admitted that four were wounded. Then the group successfully continued its action outside the operation area according to plan.

A large army, frontier guard and police force immediately spread out on the heights close to the operation area as well as on the roads and began a combing operation, in which helicopters also particpated, in an attempt to pursue our revolutionaries.

After the operation, the occupation authorities launched an indiscriminate campaign of arrests involving scores of Palestinian citizens in the area, under the pretext of their connection with the operation.

QATAR

PAPER CALLS FOR INCREASED SOVIET SUPPORT FOR PLO

JN291308 Doha QNA in Arabic 1210 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Doha, 29 Jul (QNA)--The Qatari newspaper AR-RAYAH has called on the Soviet Union to increase its political and military support for the Palestinian revolution. The paper expresses the belief that this will be one of the objective criteria that the Arabs will take into consideration when distinguishing between enemies and friends.

In its editorial today the paper says that Soviet-Palestinian relations in particular at present merit a pause for deep reflection and study, not only by the parties concerned but by all the Arab people who are trying to reevaluate friendship and nonfriendship in the international arena from the perspective of supporting or obstructing our causes.

The newspaper criticizes the Soviet stand during the 2-week war between the Palestinian resistance and the Israeli enemy and refers to the silence from Moscow on Israel's attack on and murder of civilians among the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. It also refers to Moscow's lack of response to the Palestinian resistance's request for urgent arms supplies to confront the aggression.

SAUDI ARABIA

AID TO BE GIVEN TO LEBANON FOR PIPELINE DEBTS

GF291215 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 29 Jul 81 p 11

[Text] Riyadh, (OPECNA)--Saudi Arabia will assist Lebanon with $120 million to make up for its debts to the trans-Arabian pipeline company which carries Saudi crude by pipeline to the Az-Zahrani region on the southern Lebanese coast. Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani, Saudi information minister, said Tuesday that the decision was taken by the Saudi Cabinet on Monday evening. The pipeline, which runs through Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon, and the Az-Zahrani refinery suffered direct hits during Israeli air raids on Beirut last week.

PAKISTANI PRESIDENT MEETS WITH KING, DEPARTS

King Khalid Reception

GF280805 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in English 2000 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received at his residence in Mecca this evening Pakistani President Ziaul Haq, who is currently visiting the Kingdom. The Pakistani president had his Ramadan dinner with his majesty the king.

The meeting was attended by Fahd ibn'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister; Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, defense and aviation minister; Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, minister of foreign affairs; Dr Rashad Fir'awn, special adviser to his majesty the king; the Pakistani interior minister; and the Pakistani ambassador to the Kingdom.

At the end of the meeting, the Pakistani president presented His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz a copy of the holy Koran which dates back 500 years. His majesty accepted the copy with thanks.

29 Jul Departure

LD291426 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1350 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Al-Madinah al-Mjnawwarah, 29 Jul (SPA)--Pakistani President Ziaul Haq left al-Madinah al-Mjnawwarah this afternoon for home at the end of his 3-day visit to the Saudi Arabian Kingdom during which he performed a small haj at the prophet's mosque.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 413

JN291640 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1620 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Jul (INA)--The Iraqi forces continued to deal strong blows to the Persian enemy forces in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region, inflicting on them heavy losses in both equipment and lives. Communique No 413 issued by the Armed Forces General Command said that our capable units have given the Persian enemy the lesson he deserves for his recklessness and rashness, inflicting on him losses that could not be tallied by the time this communique was prepared.

During the past 2 days the Iraqi Armed Forces inflicted on the Persian enemy heavy human and material losses in the Khafajiyah region. These losses amounted to well over 540 troops killed and 19 tanks and 24 vehicles destroyed. The text of the communique is as follows:

Communique No 413 issued by the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With resolution and capability, our valiant armed forces continued to pound the forces of the racist Persian aggressors in the operational sectors. The results of the activities carried out yesterday evening and today are as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. One vehicle destroyed in the Nowsud region.
B. Four killed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
C. One hardware stockpile destroyed in the Mehran region.
D. One vehicle, one hardware stockpile and one observation post destroyed in the Dezful region.
E. Four infantry positions and three hardware stockpiles destroyed in the Shush region.
F. Our capable units hit the ignorant enemy hard in the Khafajiyah region and gave him the lesson he deserves for his recklessness and rashness, inflicting on him such heavy losses that they could not be tallied by the time this communique was prepared.
G. Ten killed and one infantry position, one excavator and one hardware stockpile destroyed in the Ahvaz region.
H. Our forward units hit the enemy concentrations and positions in the Abadan region, killing 21 and destroying 3 infantry positions, 1 vehicle, 8 hardware stockpiles and 1 observation post.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 35 dead, 8 infantry positions, 3 vehicles, 1 excavator, 14 [illegible] are stockpiles and 2 observation posts.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Seven martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One vehicle damaged.
C. The Persian enemy shelled the city of Basra with a heavy gun this morning.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 29 July 1981

ARMY VICTORIES CLAIMED IN SOUTHERN SECTOR

JN292034 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2010 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Jul (INA)--A senior army officer has announced that the Iraqi Armed Forces have achieved new victories in battles with the Persian enemy during the past 3 days in the southern sector of the battlefield. In an interview aired by Baghdad television tonight, the officer, holding the rank of staff brigadier general, said that the Iraqi forces in this region managed to establish several bridgeheads in areas where the Iraqi Army has never been before. He estimated the size of enemy losses in these battles to be in the thousands.

He added that the Persian enemy launched an offensive in which he used a large infantry force supported by tanks, armor and groups of Khomeyni guards and volunteers, against a military unit at dawn last Monday. He further added that this unit fought back while retreating toward Karkheh in accordance with a central plan and in preparation for a counterattack which was launched last night, Tuesday, and which enabled our forces to advance and gain control of new regions, inflicting on the Persian enemy heavy losses in lives and equipment. The officer refuted the Iranian regime's claims that it has achieved victory and said that these claims are baseless.

PRESIDENT SPENDS 3 DAYS IN SOUTHERN BATTLE SECTORS

JN291558 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1550 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Jul (INA)--President Saddam Husayn spent the last 3 days in an inspection tour of the military operations arena in the southern sector. He held several meetings with military commanders, who explained to him in detail the military situation and its developments in this sector. The president gave his directives on the various aspects of the battle against the Persian enemy. President Saddam Husayn was in a forward military position at a time when one of the important battles, in which various corps of the Iraqi Armed Forces took part, was in progress.

'AZIZ INTERVIEWED ON IRANIAN WAR, OTHER ISSUES

PM271540 Beirut AN-NAHAR in Arabic 22 Jul 81 pp 1, 11

[Interview granted by Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz to Ghassan Sharbil in Baghdad--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] There is a belief that the Iraq-Iran war has reached an impasse. Neither party is able to retreat so as to achieve peace, yet the fact is that more fighting will not speed up a solution. What is your opinion?

[Answer] I do not think that the present situation could be described as an impasse as far as Iraq is concerned but undoubtedly it is a problem. Iraq can deal with this problem, since the origin of the war was Iraq's attempt to repel Iranian aggression. When a country is forced to defend itself it does not matter how long this task takes or whether the fighting takes a long time or a short time. Those who describe our situation as an impasse proceed from the false assumption that it was Iraq that desired war. Iraq did not desire war, but when it found itself compelled to fight it embarked on war in order to restore its rights, ensure the defense of its territory and restore the Arab rights in the [Gulf] islands. It is clear to every observer that, despite the fact that the war has been going on for more than 10 months, the process of progress and development in Iraq has not stopped. In fact it is proceeding at the planned speed, or even faster. Iraq's Arab and international position has not been affected; in fact it has become stronger. This is an indication that the defense operation carried out by Iraq against the Iranian aggression is successful not only militarily but also on the domestic, Arab and international levels.

The presence of Iraqi forces inside Iranian territory for a long period of time does not constitute an additional burden on us as long as the Iranians do not desire peace. If our forces were inside Iraq and the Iranians were continuing their present attacks, they would have remained concentrated and would have clashed daily with the other side. Our forces are now in a better position because they have the initiative and are removing the immediate danger to Iraqi territory, particularly the border areas. If you look at the various aspects of life and activities in Iraq, we are not hard pressed by this war, although we sincerely wish that it would end today and not tomorrow. But we have absolutely no intention of ending this war haphazardly or at any price.

We want it to end on a sound basis--namely the restoration of Iraqi rights and Arab rights and the building of sound relations between Iraq and Arab countries on one side and Iran on the other, relations based on respect for sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, and the renunciation of hegemony and expansionist ambitions.

[Question] It is true that Iraq is carrying on with its development projects but it has been obtaining loans and we have noticed that Baghdad streets are full of advertisements calling on the public to buy treasury bonds. The sale of treasury bonds is not a sign of a sound economic position.

[Answer] To find out about the significance of the "Qadisiyat Saddam" treasury bonds you must ask official Iraqi financial quarters. I have no precise information, but I know that these bonds have sold out and there is a great demand for them. This phenomenon does not mean that there is an economic crisis but that the state is trying to organize the economy in accordance with the requirements of war and development.

[Question] Following the failure of mediation, it seems that Iraq will be forced to continue the war until an Iranian authority emerges that decides to end the war and negotiate. Don't you think that the Iranian situation makes it difficult to predict the state of authority in Iran in the near future? Moreover, some Iraqi officials say that the war might cost Iran its integrity and that certain international parties wish to dismantle Iran.

[Answer] The Iranian situation is very grave and is fraught with all kinds of possibilities, some of which are harmful and dangerous. But what can one do? This situation has been imposed on Iran, on us and on the area as a result of the wrongheaded attitude of the ruling clique in Iran, of errors on the internal level, and of the wrongheaded and adventurist policy this clique has been pursuing under the slogan of exporting revolution. The ruling clique has created difficulties for itself and placed itself in this predicament. We and others in the world can do nothing to prevent the deterioration of the situation in Iran or its dismantling, so long as this clique continues to pursue this policy and acts obstinately and stupidly without caring what the situation in its country is going to lead to. We do not wish to dismantle Iran and we have shown a desire to deal with it as a unified state and to reach a peaceful settlement with the existing Iranian regime. We have not stipulated changes in the Iranian regime in this or that direction as a condition for building sound relations with Iran. It will go down in history that the ruling clique in Iran is responsible for all the calamities that have befallen the Iranian people and all the calamities that will befall them in the future unless it changes its policy.

[Question] Some people believe that the downfall of Bani-Sadr means the failure of the attempt to put together a government in Iran that would curb the Iranian revolution and check the danger it poses to neighboring regimes. Do you consider the downfall of Bani-Sadr as a loss of peace opportunities?

[Answer] On this subject I will express a personal opinion and not necessarily an official view. I personally believe that the Bani-Sadr phenomenon was a superficial phenomenon in the Iranian experiment. It became clear after a few months of the Iranian revolution that the dominent material and ideological power in Iran is the power and mentality of the clergymen. Bani-Sadr came to the presidency by riding the crest of this power. He was probably slightly different from this power but not opposed to it. Therefore, he lost authority quickly because all the other institutions in the new Iranian state are based on the prevailing current. What does it mean that Khomeyni has the power to dismiss the president of the republic? It means that the final, real authority is in the hands of the clergy and that things must proceed according to their wish. The unity of the authorities in Iran will clarify more than ever the Iranian attitude toward peace and war.

So far it has been impossible to know exactly the stand of any Iranian party because what the parties say is linked to the internal conflict. The unity of the Iranian authorities will clarify their stand.

[Question] What about relations with Libya and Syria?

[Answer] Relations with Libya are returning to normal. We were visited by 'Abd as-Salam Jallud on 17 July. What we require as a minimum from any Arab country is that it not side with Iran. The minimum requirement is neutrality, although we criticize neutrality it is better than bias. Diplomatic relations with Libya are no problem.

There is absolutely nothing new with Syria. All the talk of mediation is untrue. The cause of disagreement with Syria is its attitude toward the Iraq-Iran war, though that is not all.

[Question] It has been reported that you will visit Paris in order to discuss Iraqi-French relations, particularly the question of nuclear cooperation after the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor. What would be your attitude if France asks for new guarantees that the reactor will not be used for nonpeaceful purposes?

[Answer] No visit to Paris has been decided. There is a desire on the part of the Iraqi leadership to contact the new French Government but it has not yet been decided who will be the person to do this, and no official contact has been made in this regard.

As for the question of guarantees, why should we anticipate a situation and comment on it before we are officially informed? When we meet we will discuss the matter and adopt our stand on the basis of the official attitude, and not of press speculations.

[Question] After the Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear installations, Iraq seemed to be without any major international ally, yet such an ally is necessary in the confrontation with Israel. What has happened to the Iraqi-Soviet treaty of friendship and cooperation and the commitments stemming from that treaty and what is the condition of Iraq's relations with Moscow today?

[Answer] The treaty of friendship and cooperation is a treaty of friendship and cooperation, not of alliance between Iraq and the Soviet Union. Relations with the Soviets are normal and progressing well. We are not looking for an international ally. We are an independent state and are struggling for Arab independence. We want to have friendship with the major powers but are not looking for allies or alliances. I am not acquainted with details of the relations but they are progressing satisfactorily.

28 JUL COMMENTARY ON RAJA'I ELECTION IN IRAN

NC281920 Baghdad in Persian to Iran 0600 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: On the day that the imam without a nation stated that he would sever the hand of the president; on the day that the imam's spiritual son Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, was threatened by Imam Khomeyni; and finally on the day that the cat and mouse game of Khomeyni and the clerical Majlis started and the hawking and worthless clergy like Rafsanjani and some other disgraceful people dismissed Bani-Sadr on their own orders and considered the Iranian people's votes worthless, it was obvious that Ra,a'i would replace Bani-Sadr. Then came all the propaganda commotion encouraging the people to vote, followed by threats of punishment in this world and in the world after for those who did not vote. All these ended and the illiterate thief became president.

At this moment the difference between Raja'i and Bani-Sadr is that the latter was not afraid and death did not terrify him, while the "poor" Raja'i fears his own shadow. Under what circumstances has Raja'i become president? We will list them one by one.

His Excellency Mr Raja'i has been honored with the post of Iran's presidency at a time when the people are shouting "death to the executioner Khomeyni" in the streets and alleys. In other words, the idol that had been built of Khomeyni, his sham greatness of this angel-faced monster has been shattered to reveal Khomeyni's basic role. Khomeyni is no longer the angel for Iran's salvation. He is not. The Khomeyni of today is a torturer, a bloodsucker, an executioner and a prison warden. And this is a basic problem as far as Raja'i's rule is concerned.

The weak Raja'i is becoming president at a time when the Mojahedin-e Khalq have an overt armed presence in the streets of Tehran and other cities. He is becoming president at a time when antiregime forces attack polling stations on the Vanak highway, Fakhr-e Razi street and other points in Tehran and invite the revolution guards from whose necks hangs the key [to paradise] to drink from the goblet [of martyrdom].

Raja'i is becoming president at a time when the war is continuing in Kordestan and each day a large number of Khomeyni's envoys there are sent to hell.

Raja'i--the toadie templar who was trained in the school of thought of Ayatollah Beheshti, who is in hell now and looking forward to seeing his friends there with him--has remained alone and without a guardian. The golden and sweet dreams that the black fox had seen for himself and Raja'i have all been destroyed. The loss of the sly Beheshti has been painful for the stupid Raja'i, who is unfamiliar with the political lexicon. Why? Because Beheshti was a veteran spy and familiar with the secrets of things and the affiliation between the imam and the known British and U.S. organizations. Now Raja'i feels alone.

Raja'i becomes the elected selected president at a time when by executing a large number of freedom fighters, the regime has created such hatred that if Raja'i is the innocent angel of God's paradise, he will still be considered a criminal by the people.

The clerical dictatorship has started all its efforts to save itself, however it can, from definite downfall. Even though large world organizations like the CIA and the occupying Zionists support the clerical rule, there nevertheless is no hope for the continuation of clericalism.

In addition to all the hatred and the difficulties now facing the regime, one subject continues to be of special importance, and that is the army and things that are being murmured by it. The truth is that the army has not yet accepted the fact that the president, who was elected by the Iranian people--Bani-Sadr--has lost his position. Another kick in the pants for the president is the voice of a clandestine radio that once in a while broadcasts Bani-Sadr's remarks to the Iranian people and calls him the legal president of Iran.

In short, in view of all these difficulties and matters, one should wait and see when his excellency Raja'i will be taken to Chehrazi Hospital [psychiatric clinic], because it will be surprising if all these do not drive him mad. As far as the clerical regime is concerned, it is now considered dead and we will finally see its downfall in the coming days.

AZERI-LANGUAGE COMMENTARY URGES IRANIANS TO REVOLT

GF291917 Baghdad International Service in Azeri 1900 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, have the Iranian people staged a revolution so the murdering followers of Khomeyni can turn Iran into a land of blood and so the poor Iranians will have to face such a pitiable state of affairs? Have the Iranian people staged a revolution to have battlefronts created against neighboring countries, the (?army replaced by the revolution guards), schools converted into arms arsenals and universities, mosques and [word indistinct] turned into prisons? Have the Iranian people staged a revolution so their country will be isolated from the rest of the world and converted into barren land without any concept of international law? Has the Iranian Army cooperated with the people so ill-spirited satans like Khamene'i, Mohammad Gilani and others like them can become the nucleus and [word indistinct] of the (?Supreme Defense Council)? Have the Iranian people sacrificed their lives, shed their blood and even applauded the funerals of thousands of their brave youths just so the clutches of terror and death can prevail over the country?

Brave Iranians, it is common knowledge that all progressive, national and democratic forces in Iran are today (?aware of the fact that) the national movement the Iranian peoples launched against the shah (?is being exploited by) a number of clergymen. Therefore, it is necessary to stage a new revolution to put an end to the rule of these fascist and mélancholy clergy.

Take a look at the families of your fellow countrymen who were sentenced to the guillotine of the Khalkhalis.

Brave members of the Iranian Armed Forces, this voice is not coming from Baghdad alone. It is also one that belongs to your peace-loving and innocent brothers, sisters and colleagues in Iran who have been suffering under the torture instruments of the [words indistinct] executioners. Iran is going through its most crucial and decisive days. Under the existing conditions, it is essential that the history and glorious culture of Iran and the Iranians be (?safeguarded), waging a bloody struggle against the giants of illiteracy, who are endeavoring to push Iran back from the caravan of civilization, is a national duty incumbent upon you as people who have enjoyed the privilege of defending Iran.

The sufferings of youths and the cries of Iranian families, who have lost 32,000 of their sons in the Iran-Iraq war, are resounding in the heavens above Iran. Regardless of this, the [word indistinct] in Qom and the Velayat-E Faqih in Jamaran are moving to escalate the war, attaching no importance to the stream of innocent blood that is being shed.

They are reluctant to return the three islands the shah usurped from Iraq, their true owner. They do not even want to recognize the legal rights Iraq has on land and sea.

In the light of all this, it is necessary to wage a heroic resistance against the ulterior motives of the Khomeyni gang. The fire of Iran must pull itself together and discharge its historic duties.

MISSILES DESTROY PILOTLESS ISRAELI PLANE

NC291239 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1220 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Excerpts] At 1120 today Syrian aircraft engaged Israeli aircraft in a 1-minute dogfight in which one Syrian MiG-25 was downed. The plane crashed between Al-'Aqurah, Al-Yammunah and Brital. Its pilot bailed out while SAM-6 were fired from their bases in Hawsh Assunayd in Al-Biqa' on the Israeli warplanes during the brief dogfight. Army units were sent to search for the pilot. It was later reported that a Syrian helicopter found the pilot between Al-'Aqurah and 'Aynata and took him for treatment. At 1230 an Israeli pilotless reconnaissance plane flew over the same area. SAM missiles were fired at it and shot it down.

NIGHT SHELLING REPORTED IN BEIRUT 29-30 JUL

NC300712 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] The security situation during the night did not depart from its normal framework. The sound of shells and explosions was heard along the contact lines in the capital, particularly in the commercial area, Al-Yasu'iyah and the Sodeco. The shelling was sporadic until this morning and no casualties were reported. Medium-caliber arms, 60-mm and 82-mm mortars and handgrenades were used. Sniper fire continued intermittently in the Monot and Al-Aysu'iyah quarters while several alien gunmen fortified the barriers opposite the Primo area.

PRESIDENT SARKIS CHAIRS CABINET MEETING 29 JUL

NC291500 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Excerpt] At midday today President Ilyas Sarkis chaired a Cabinet meeting attended by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and the ministers. Following the meeting, which ended at 1445, Cabinet Secretary General Dr 'Umar Musaykah gave the following official information: At the beginning of the meeting His Excellency President Sarkis briefed the Cabinet on the outcome of the Arab followup committee meetings of 25 and 26 July, and the contacts that have been held to prepare for the next meeting of the committee on 3 and 4 September. The president explained that the failure to fix an earlier date for the committee meeting is due to the fact that some members of the committee have other commitments in their countries. The president thanked the members of the committee for the sincere efforts they are making to help Lebanon, praising the seriousness of their efforts, which we hope will succeed.

His Excellency President Sarkis then explained the reasons which prompted Lebanon to ask for an emergency Arab summit conference, particularly in view of the limited results achieved by the Joint Arab Defense Council during its recent meeting in Tunis. The president also explained the steps that must be taken in order to hold the conference. His excellency expressed hope that the Lebanese will also show national responsibility and contribute toward overcoming everything that might obstruct the progress of the work of the Arab followup committee, because the deliverance of Lebanon lies in the success of the committee's efforts. Afterward, Minister of Oil and Industry Muhammad Yusuf Baydun reviewed the gasoline and fuel crisis and the measures he has taken to remedy this crisis and ensure the necessary fuel for local consumption.

HADDAD DISCUSSES CEASE-FIRE, OTHER ISSUES

NC261420 Marj 'Uyun Voice of Hope in Arabic 1000 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Speech by Maj Sa'd Haddad, commander of "free Lebanon," on current Mideast issues from the studio--live]

[Text] Brother Lebanese: First we would like to apologize to Francis [Rizq] for interrupting his news reading.

He will continue the news after we say a few words to you because I do not have much time at my disposal.

At any rate, we have two points to discuss today: The first refers to the cease-fire. Our military policy in free Lebanon has always been a defensive one--that is to say, when the terrorists opened fire on us, we always used to return the fire. Thus, the cease-fire that was announced did not change anything for us because with or without cease-fire, we never carried out any acts of hostility unless we were fired upon. We just used to return the fire if fired upon and we did this out of self-defense. Now, some might say [words indistinct] that they savagely fired three times against us with Katyushas and we did not return the fire. This is true. We did not return the fire because, at the same time, we are keen on convincing the world that we have never been the aggressors--particularly since the United States of America has thrown its weight in order to achieve a cease-fire. We have always stood for tranquillity and the restoration of security for the civilians.

We want to give a chance [last word in English] to the world. Perhaps Mr Philip Habib or Saudi Arabia or President Sarkis will be lucky. As for President Sarkis, we believe this is an appropriate opportunity for him to take advantage of to restore his dignity with and control over the terrorists. If he knows how to exploit this opportunity, he will be able to serve Lebanon and rescue it. He will be able to issue successive orders and demand that they do whatever he wants. First, he will stop them in the south, then he will make them withdraw from the south. He will deploy the Lebanese Army in their place.

[Words indistinct] Saudi Arabia's efforts to achieve peace. They said we know how Saudi Arabia draws its plans. Its line is not far removed from our political line because Saudi Arabia is one of the rightist countries. It is fighting communism and is a friendly ally of the United States of America. [Sentence indistinct] That is why we said: Perhaps Saudi Arabia would be able to control Syria in many subjects, such as the topic of Zahlah or the rockets [word indistinct]. Saudi Arabia succeeded in the first stage, in convincing Syria not to use the rockets [words indistinct] and to withdraw and replace them formally with wooden rockets. We, therefore, said let us give [word indistinct] an opportunity, perhaps it would be able to rein in the terrorists and achieve peace in the area in general and Lebanon in particular. However, it appears that there are certain elements belonging to the terrorists who would not accept a halter on their necks. Thus, they would not be reined in.

At any rate, it is true that we did a [word indistinct]. But this was good because it showed the world the attitudes harbored by each of the parties. We do not know whether it was Ahmad Jibril who violated the cease-fire or not. What we know is that the terrorists as an entity have violated the cease-fire and when we return the fire, we will return it to all. We do not care when the archterrorist Yasir 'Arafat says he does not recognize the cease-fire with Sa'd Haddad and his forces and so on because, in our opinion we consider it an impudence on Abu 'Ammar's [Yasir 'Arafat] part to state his opinion on Sa'd Haddad or anyone else, since, no matter what happens, Sa'd Haddad will remain a Lebanese and the people behind Sa'd Haddad are genuine Lebanese people. So, neither Abu 'Ammar nor anyone else--except the Lebanese--can state their opinions on this subject. Any non-Lebanese who states his opinion on any Lebanese whatsoever--and not only on Sa'd Haddad--will be considered impudent. Only a Lebanese can give his opinion about another Lebanese. Let Yasir 'Arafat and his tutor Hafiz al-Asad understand this once and for all: Your interference in Lebanon is an impudence and this will be held against you because interference in Lebanon's affairs equals occupation. The proof of this is that you are indeed occupation forces in Lebanon. This evidence is very clear.

He gives another statement saying: Okay [word in English], we have no relations with the National Movement and this movement does not agree to a cease-fire with Sa'd Haddad. At any rate, we wish to clarify that the National Movement is only represented by several mercenaries who are working for the Mafia [word in English]. Most of them are working for and nurtured by Libya's Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi--the archinternational terrorist. So, we are aware that Mustafa Sa'd or anyone else from the National Movement represent only themselves. We will know how to remedy them and treat them. But we will not be taken in by these tricks. Abu 'Ammar must not hide behind what is called the National Movement because the entire Lebanese people want to get rid of the terrorists, their Syrian masters and their stooges whom Yasir 'Arafat calls the National Movement.

Today, if the biggest leader in the Nationalist Movement has more than 10 genuine fighters and not fighters of parades and cheap propaganda, he has a right to speak. I dare anyone to have more than 10 effective fighters fighting anywhere in Lebanon. We know that the Syrians and saboteurs--whether Palestinian refugees or mercenaries from various parts of the world, particularly the communist world--are fighting the Lebanese in Lebanon. Thus, the gist of my speech is that we, on our part, have fulfilled our duty. If any further encroachments take place and Sarkis and Saudi Arabia fail to curb the saboteurs, no one must blame us for our reprisal. It pains us to retaliate and hurt, but when they harass us [words indistinct].

Lebanese, wherever you are, you must move and start taking action against the saboteurs, because they have ruined your homes and will continue doing that. If anything happens to you, it is a result of saboteurs' actions. [Words indistinct] please do us and yourselves a favor, take action and do not wait for salvation to come to you from heaven. I do not know how the saying goes. Thus, salvation is in the hands of each one of you. This is all about the cease-fire and what has happened.

The second point is that I, personally, express my regret to all those who were injured in free Lebanon and to all those whose houses or property were damaged. I would like to tell you, thank God, everything went on peacefully because none of you was seriously injured and properties can be compensated. As long as we have determination, everything can be compensated. We have never been accustomed to being materialistic. True, they are distributing millions of pounds [words indistinct] and you are receiving nothing. This is unjust and Lebanon's bad luck. This also proves that there is no legitimate government in Lebanon serving the Lebanese people. If there were a government, they would give to you before anyone else, because when you are harmed, it is for the sake of Lebanon and not for Abu 'Ammar or Hafiz al-Asad. You are harmed for the sake of Lebanon, its salvation and liberation. However, regrettably, all those holding responsible posts were appointed to serve the interests of the occupiers--Syria or the saboteurs. Do not despair. The future will be Lebanon's and yours, because you were right and are still right and only right will triumph. Be self-confident and close your ranks, because the path is long and hard. In view of the saboteurs' treachery and its consequences, as happened yesterday and the day before, I ask the people of free Lebanon to consider that there is continual shelling. They must always stay in secure places where shelling cannot hurt them until we see how the situation will crystallize in the future. Thus, always take precaution and do not take risks even if there is no shelling for 1 or 2 hours, because our enemy is treacherous and oppressive and his aim has been and will continue to be subversion and annihilation, particularly against civilians. Our enemy is accustomed to striking at civilian targets only.

I am sorry that Saudi Arabia is supporting the acts of sabotage by giving them $20 million.

Saudi Arabia must know that the saboteurs will use this sum to increase their acts of sabotage. It is true that the latest Israeli strikes have broken the back of the saboteurs and have brought them a pitiable condition. However, with the $20 million and what they are getting from Kuwait, Al-Qadhdhafi and others--they are mercenaries--they will increase their acts of sabotage. If Saudi Arabia continues to hold fast to the saboteurs and exert pressure on the United States for their sake. It must know that it is working against its own interests. Today, Abu 'Ammar agreed to a cease-fire. This means that he has given up his issue and will concentrate his mind on Lebanon, on consolidating his power, settling in Lebanon and establishing a permanent bastion in Lebanon. Abu 'Ammar is thinking about this. Once this is achieved, the first country Abu 'Ammar will attack will be Saudi Arabia. Your Majesty the King, and members of the government, you know that the rule in your country is [words indistinct]. The throne is weak. Even if there are U.S. bases in your country, they are not enough to protect you. Do not be too dependent. In 24 hours, they can shake the throne, dethrone the king and make Saudi Arabia a communist country. Thus, it is in your interest to stop financing the saboteurs. It is in your interest to help, even indirectly, those who work against the saboteurs. It is in your interest to help the world and cooperate with it against the saboteurs to exterminate them and end their role in Lebanon and everywhere, because this is a guarantee for Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. Even though Kuwait has recently tried to establish a rapprochement with the Soviet Union, it will not be safe against an internal revolution and coup. So, please, see where your interests are. [Words indistinct] the United States, strengthen the Lebanese and allow Israel and anyone else to finish off the saboteurs. [words indistinct] Do not publicly announce this, but you can secretly do it. This is all about the cease-fire.

Despite all that has taken place, we hope in any case that Saudi Arabia and Sarkis will be able to impose their authority on the saboteurs and force them to abide by the cease-fire. We were and still are advocates of peace and not warmongers.

The second topic on which I want to comment a great deal and I have actually commented on is the one pertaining to the meetings of the quadripartite followup committee. I regret that some of the Lebanese are being deceived by these theatrics on Lebanese territory. They are making the Lebanese pin their hopes and say whenever they dare meetings that relaxation and deliverance are within reach. I have told you before that there is no problem between one Lebanese and another and there is nothing even between the extreme left and the extreme right in Lebanon. The biggest proof is that sometime ago, I read in a newspaper, there was a party for the French ambassador in the Pines Palace where all the Lebanese leftist and rightist leaders met. They greeted one another, kissed one another, joked with one another, spoke to one another and ate and drank together as if there was nothing between them. This is something pleasing. [words indistinct] There is absolutely nothing between one Lebanese and another. Therefore, when the dear followup committee comes and says we want to achieve accord: What accord is that and between who and whom? Between the son of Al-Ashrafiyah and the son of Al-Bastah? The son of Al-Ashrafiyah wants the independence of Lebanon and the son of Al-Bastah wants the independence of Lebanon. Both of them do not want a Palestinian refugee, or a Syrian or anyone else to rule them. But the son of Al-Ashrafiyah cannot speak and the son of Al-Bastah cannot speak.

The difference between us and the sons of Sidon is that the sons of Sidon are anxious to get rid of the fedayeen a great deal more than we do. We know that. The son of An-Nabatiyah wants to go back knowing that only the saboteurs' existence had expelled him from his home. The son of Al-Ghaziyah, where massacres took place in Al-Ghaziyah at the hands of the saboteurs [sentence as heard]. Which Lebanese eye did not shed tears because of saboteur actions starting from 'Akkar on the northern borders to An-Naqurah on the southern borders.

Thus, the followup committee is dipping its hand outside the plate and is attempting to obliterate facts and make the world opinion believe that the problem is a Lebanese-Lebanese domestic one and that when they agree among themselves there will be no problem. In this way, the followup committee is attempting to provide cover to the Syrians, to the Syrian presence and to the saboteur presence in Lebanon. I regret that some of the Lebanese should have fallen into this trap. A long time ago I warned and warned and warned that that was a trap that had been set for the Lebanese to fall into. They have actually fallen in it. Therefore, we ask the quadripartite committee, or rather two influential members of the committee, [words indistinct] and Saudi Arabia [words indistinct] to direct their efforts in deed and not words toward restoring the Lebanese authority over all Lebanese territory, starting with the capital, Beirut, and removing every armed alien presence from Lebanon, whether this presence is Syrian, Palestinian, Libyan or something else. This is the only topic that must be discussed and nothing else. Anyone who discusses topics other than this topic will be working against Lebanon and the Lebanese.

Finally, I tell my brother Lebanese, be they militarists or civilians, that whatever takes place they must always remember that there is still a piece of Lebanon called free Lebanon that is determined to fight, to stand fast, to defy and to liberate Lebanon. Any one of you who cannot serve Lebanon where he is can come to free Lebanon, to his brothers in free Lebanon to fight with them against the invading and occupying enemy. Do not lose hope. We also know that in parts of Lebanon there are people who are seeking liberation. However, the conditions are available for them in free Lebanon. Free Lebanon was, still is and will remain a thorn or an awl in the Syrian eye or the saboteurs' eye because free Lebanon will continue to oppose and to impede the attainment of the Syrian and saboteurs' objectives in Lebanon. If they were to occupy all Lebanon, this free part will remain.

This part will one day liberate Lebanon. Therefore, anyone who has ambition and zeal and would like to sacrifice for the sake of Lebanon will be most welcome here with me. Long may you live and long may free Lebanon live, sovereign and independent.

AL-WAZZAN, TUWAYNI CONFER ON UN RESOLUTION

NC281838 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Lebanon's UN envoy, Ghassan Tuwayni, today briefed Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan on the current contacts with the UN General Secretariat since Lebanon submitted a program to implement the goals of the Security Council resolution. This program was prepared in coordination with the army and UNIFIL commands in response to the conditions outlined in the latest resolution on the extension of the UNIFIL mandate.

There is a continuing discussion about increasing UNIFIL's size and strengthening its efficacy so that it can effectively deploy in the south and as far as the international borders. However, consultations among the countries concerned regarding this issue have not yet been completed, according to reports today. Waldheim's circles have been quoted as saying that he has not been notified yet whether Israel agrees to this.

Tuwayni yesterday met with President Sarkis and Chamber of Deputies Speaker al-As'ad for talks on the same subject. It should be noted that the pending Lebanese complaint at the Security Council permits it to adopt the necessary resolution as soon as the current consultations to ensure the requisites for adopting it are over. Lebanon is seeking to boost the efforts being exerted by Dr Waldheim toward this goal.

ISRAELI PLANE DOWNED DURING DOGFIGHT 29 JUL

JN291220 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: At 1025 today, 29 July 1981, two enemy formations flew reconnaissance flights over Tripoli and northern Al-Biqa'. Our planes intercepted the two formations and clashed with them in a dogfight, preventing them from achieving their objectives. One enemy plane was downed, and one of our planes was hit. Our planes returned safely to bases.

DAMASCUS RADIO ON NEW ISRAELI-U.S. 'SCHEME'

JN291439 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] Begin's declaration that he would no longer be committed to the cease-fire decision should any shell fall on the traitor Sa'd Haddad's region in southern Lebanon means that following its acts of piracy and aggression Lebanon, Israel is trying to exploit this in order to invest its occupation of the regions of southern Lebanon's border strip with complete legitimacy.

What could be meant by Israel's assertion that it is preparing to implement new methods against the Lebanese people and the resistance should it and its agent Sa'd Haddad be subjected to any harm and by Israel's current reconnaissance flights in Lebanon's skies, carried out with U.S. knowledge, other than that the terrorist Begin is preparing to resume the policy of [illegible]ing Lebanon in stages under the political and military cover guaranteed him by the United States--which alleges that its efforts are geared toward preventing any explosion in the region while it is actually using the Lebanese arena to peddle the Camp David accords and to pose as a state which has the possibilities of imposing either peace or war over this arena?

There is ample proof of this. Had the United States been really serious about bringing about a situation that would help achieve peace in the region, it would have stood up against and objected to the Israeli occupation. Had it really been serious, it would not have prevented the UN Security Council from adopting decisions imposing compulsory sanctions against Israel.

However, the United States--which looks upon Israel as the major ally and instrument for implementing the scheme of containing the region--can only implement Israeli policy, just like Israel implements a U.S. policy: Safeguarding the U.S. strategic interests and launching aggressive wars against the Arabs in order to prevent them from achieving unity and political and economic liberation from all forms of subservience to the western system's colonialist influence.

Furthermore, the United States' playing with the card of supplying Israel with F-16 planes or freezing this deal and Jackson's declaration that Tel Aviv will get these planes next month and that the United States will supply Israel with all its arms requirements constitute additional proof that Ronald Reagan's administration is playing the time game through upsetting the Arab reality prior to giving the terrorist Begin the green light for implementing a new link in the scheme to contain the region.

The admission by Reagan's envoy Habib that the current situation is delicate and explosive gives a clear picture of the nature of U.S. policy, which depends on force to impose its colonialist strategy and subsequent schemes.

However, the reality brought about by Syria's pan-Arab stand of struggle and this stand's cohesion with the resistance and the Lebanese people have proved that the U.S. colonialist plot--which is being implemented by Israel--cannot be peddled without punishment.

The spearhead of aggression will finally be broken, just as it was broken during the October war and just as previous colonialist schemes foundered on the rock of Syrian steadfastness and the struggle of the Arab masses in the great Arab homeland's arena.

ATH-THAWRAH CALLS FOR CONTINUED CONFRONTATION

JN300638 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 30 Jul 81

[From the press review]

[Text] In an editorial entitled "Confrontation of the Enemy is a Standing Decision," ATH-THAWRAH says: Our decision to confront the Zionist enemy in the defense of Lebanon, the Palestinian revolution and the Arab nation's pan-Arab security is a strategic and standing decision stemming from our principled national and pan-Arab stands. There will be no retraction of this decision.

When we in this steadfast state undertook to confront aggression, we were well aware of the dimensions, responsibilities and historical role of such a stand in aborting the most dangerous Zionist-imperialist onslaught against the Arab region. When our eagles intercepted the Zionist enemy's planes over Tripoli and Al-Biqa' in fraternal Lebanon, they implemented Syria's stand and decision to confront and deter aggression, since Syria is well aware that the Arab nation's pan-Arab security constitutes an indivisible whole and that the duty of confronting the Zionist enemy is a pan-Arab responsibility that should be honorably and loyally shouldered by all.

If the imperialist and Zionist forces have begun to escalate their belligerence and malicious onslaught against the Arab nation, thus benefiting from the current stage of fragmentation and division, from the As-Sadat' regime's wallowing in the plot against the Arab nation, from the reluctance of some sides to carry out their duties and their efforts for other than the major battle against the Zionist enemy and the forces supporting it, then Syria--proceeding from the premise of its principled adherence to the goals of Arab struggle--has stood in the frontline repulsing aggression, encircling the treasonous, capitulatory course and confronting the conspiratorial and sabotage schemes. It has done this while remaining strong, thanks to its generous people, struggling party and heroic army: the Arab nation's army, impregnable shield and strength, an army qualified to wage the battle of liberation.

The new developments in the region have proved that with its steadfast stand and the leadership's wisdom and courage, Syria was managed to abort the imperialist-Zionist aggressive plot against Lebanon and the Palestinian revolution and U.S. imperialism's attempts to impose hegemony over the Arab region. Such a stand constitutes a strategic and standing decision. There will be neither retraction nor bargaining over such a decision, which will deepen with our masses' daily struggle, the Arab masses' rallying around them and the support of the world's forces of progress and freedom for this struggle. From the vantage point of strength and our belief in the justness of our issue, we today reiterate what we have always declared: We shall continue to confront the Arab nation's enemies. The U.S.--backed Zionist aggression against Lebanon, the Palestinian revolution and the Arab nation cannot go unpunished. Such is our stand. Such is our decision.

PDRY FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS VISIT 29 JUL

JN300644 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Damascus--PDRY Foreign Minister Salim Salih Muhammad left Damascus yesterday at the end of a visit to Syria, during which he conveyed a message to His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad from Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. He also held talks with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister, on the current situation in the Arab region. He was seen off at the airport by Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs; several top Foreign Ministry officials; and the PDRY ambassador in Damascus.

BEGIN SAYS RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHTS TO CONTINUE

TA291513 Jerusalem Domestic Servaice in Hebrew 1500 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Today the prime minister said that Israel would not stop the reconnaissance flights over Lebanon, the aim of which was to gather intelligence on the terrorists' organization and bases. He stressed that Israel was entitled to make these flights in accordance with the agreement for a cease-fire in Lebanon and this was also the view of the United States.

In a speech to members of the congress of Jewish legal experts, the prime minister said that a representative of Syria had declared yesterday that if Israel was to continue with the flights, the Syrians would down our planes; but, the prime minister pointed out, it was easier to say than to do because we downed a MiG-25 today, one that had come to interfere with our planes on their reconnaissance flights.

KIMCHE INTERVIEWED ON LEBANON, U.S. ISSUES

TA291348 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Interview of Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche by Alan Ben-'Ami on "Forum" program--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] The Lebanese cease-fire is now 5 days old and although there have been some infringements, generally it appears to be holding. But let me quote you a conversation I overheard yesterday walking along here in Jerusalem. So this is quite literally a man-in-the-street reaction. The speaker, a young man, probably in his twenties, told his female companion, and I quote: I'm angry at this government even though I voted for them. Agreeing to the cease-fire just like that--it's just as though Begin had negotiated with the PLO. I feel betrayed.

David Kimche, I'm not asking you to become involved in the party political aspect here but there is wide-spread feeling that the way the cease-fire was negotiated implies recognition of the PLO as a political element to be reckoned with. What would be your answer to that angry young man?

[Answer] Well, I'd like to say two things at the outset. First, I would not quite go along with your opening words about some minor infringements. I don't know if you used the word minor, but some infringements. We take it very seriously, this continuing shelling by Katyushas of the villages close to Misgav 'Am, close to Metulla and the villages in south Lebanon. We view this very very seriously. Now, regarding that angry young man, well, all I can say is the following: We are, as you know, in a very special relationship with the United States. This present administration has repeatedly termed us and called us strategic partners and that is not just an empty phrase. This means something. Strategic partners. One of the things that this means is that we have to take into consideration the interests of our strategic partners, the United States. That does not mean that we cannot act on our own on matters which we consider to be essential, such as the safeguarding of civilians in the north. But it does mean that we do have to take into consideration their requests and their interests. The interest, in this respect, of the United States was that there should be peace and quiet in the Lebanon. Our own interest was exactly the same. We, above everything else, want to avoid violence. We want to avoid bloodshed and if we can avoid bloodshed and violence, we want to do it, even if there is a certain cost to it.

Now, on no account do I accept this explanation of this angry young man, that we had any dealings with the PLO, directly or indirectly. We had dealings with the U.S. Government, through its intermediary, Mr Philip Habib, and only through him. And our agreement was made with him and with him only.

[Question] But Mr Kimche, I think it was Dr Kissinger who said something like political reality is how it's perceived to be, rather than how it is necessarily. And the perception here without a doubt is that the PLO was a major force, a major factor involved in getting the cease-fire. And people are going to take this an extension further and say if the United States, if Israel, if the world wants peace and quiet in the Middle East, we are going to have to take the PLO as a factor to be reckoned with, to be talked with, directly or indirectly. It's immaterial to the man in the street, who wants peace and quiet.

[Answer] Well, as I said also, we also want peace and quiet and in order to get peace and quiet we are willing to sit down and negotiate with the sovereign countries surrounding our own country. We will not and cannot sit down and negotiate with a gang of terrorists, which is the PLO. And I think the United States have used them in exactly the same way. I think people here are exaggerating this fact that the PLO was approached by Saudi Arabia in order to stop firing. I think this is by no means any form of movement towards negotiation with them. I want to remind you what Qaddumi said--I think it was the STERN magazine in Germany--just yesterday, in which he said: We will never have peace with Israel, we will never recognize Israel, we will never consider any sort of negotiations with Israel and we will never accept Israel as an entity.

We know that this is their attitude and we know that they are in existence only in order to destroy the State of Israel, so we certainly will not--cannot--consider them in any way as a partner for negotiations with us.

[Question] You say that Israel and the United States look on the PLO as a gang of terrorists and, of course, Israel has always maintained, in its whole struggle for survival, in its whole 30-odd years, that it was fighting for a just cause, for a moral cause. Now people are beginning to question that, mostly because of the action the air force took against the PLO offices in the center of a residential area of Beirut. What about our moral case? Is this beginning to crumble now?

[Answer] No, I don't think so. First of all, a just cause--I want to differentiate between the Palestinian people as such as the PLO. We have never said that we don't want to talk with the Palestinians. On the contrary, as you know, we have an ongoing dialogue with them daily, because you have at least 60,000 or 70,000 Palestinians coming daily into Israel from across what was once the green line. We recognized that--we recognized legitimate rights of the Palestinians in the Camp David accord and we are very eager that they join in the ongoing Camp David process for autonomy and the only people who are stopping the Palestinians, in our opinion, doing that, are the PLO. That's one point regarding just causes.

As for the bombing of Beirut, I want to say one thing: We knew that there were these dozen or so headquarters and vital installations of the PLO in that particular civilian area in that small triangle in Beirut. We didn't bomb Beirut, as people say. We bombed that very small triangle in which--which was more or less extraterritorial, extraterritorial precincts, regarding Lebanese citizens. Pierre al-Jumayyil, one of the leading Lebanese politicians, went on record just a few days ago in saying how disgraceful and disgusting it is that alien armed men, and I'm quoting, these are the words he used, have forced Lebanese citizens out of their homes and have moved in with their guns and into those homes. This was the situation. Now, the PLO knew very well that we would eventually have to deal with these headquarters and these installations because this was the very heart of the PLO activity and they deliberately put their families around those installations.

[Question] The army has, yesterday or the day before, upgraded its assessment of the number of the terrorists that were killed in that bombing of their headquarters in Beirut to about 100 but, be that as it may, the political fallout from that bombing has been immense, I think you'll agree. The delivery of the U.S. F-16 fighter bombers has been further frozen, the criticism among people that matter, both in America and elsewhere, has been colossal. In retrospect, was it worthwhile?

[Answer] I'm not a military man. I work, as you know, in the Foreign Ministry and I wouldn't want to answer a question which is first and foremost, or, at the least, which has a very heavy military content, to what extent this really did affect the situation. Purely from a military point of view, I understand from my military colleagues that the PLO was in a very bad state at the time when we did agree to stop all activities across the frontier, but I wouldn't want to answer that question because, as I said, I am not a military man.

[Question] Perhaps a question you can answer, though, as director general of the Foreign Ministry, is from Israel's hasbarah--information--effort, from the image that has gone around the world of Israel now, (?which even characterizes) the prime minister as the mad bomber. The effect on Israel-U.S. relations was catastrophic, in many ways. It was a very tense, to say the least, period. The F-16 planes are still frozen, they're not here. Was it worthwhile from this point of view? Where are we going here? What about our relations now, now and future relations with the United States?

[Answer] I'll just say one thing, which I think some people don't really realize. When the PLO made that very, very heavy Katyusha attack against the Galilee settlements, it was on a Wednesday. I forget the date. It was about 2 weeks ago. They attacked about 20 settlements and towns. Some of them had next to them military camps, military installations. Not a single military camp, not a single military installation was touched, was attacked by these Katyusha bombings. They aimed them only and purely at our civilian centers. The people were for a week in shelters, industry stopped, tourism ceased to exist, everything stopped, and this was the intention and it would have continued. We had to do something drastic in order to, first of all, safeguard the lives of our citizens in the north and, second of all, to prevent this new offensive of the PLO, which has aimed at completely neutralizing the north of our country, and, therefore, we had to take drastic methods. There was no choice. That's what really happened.

[Question] The question is, though, what about our relations with the United States? Where do we go from here?

[Answer] Well, I perhaps, I am optimistic by nature, but--and I certainly am not pessimistic at the moment, because, for two reasons: first of all, there are the basic reasons, which I would say create good relations between us and the United States; the basic understandings which are still as firm as ever, and, second of all, because this new administration of President Reagan understands perhaps more than most other adminstrations in the past that Israel is a strategic partner and this phrase is not being used lightly.

[Question] Then there seem to be two or three voices speaking with in the Reagan administration Mr Weinberger's remarks this week have not been too much in the lines of a strategic partner.

[Answer] Well, the United States is no less democratic than Israel and here we also have two or three voices, to say the least, about everything and anything. So this isn't something surprising. It exists but, basically, President Reagan, Secretary of State Haig, Richard Allen and many of the others in the administration and, I think, basically, also Secretary of Defense Weinberger, consider us to be a strategic partner and consider us to be an ally in every sense of the word, and this administration does believe in backing allies. So, from that point of view, and in view of the fact that they know very well that we agreed to this cease-fire in the north despite the fact that for us it was a difficult decision to take, because we know that the PLO is going to reorganize and going to reinforce itself and they are already doing it, they are already bringing equipment. For us, the obvious thing would have been to have carried and to really once and for all finish off this problem and we didn't. We stopped. We agreed because we took United States interests into consideration. This is understood and I do believe that this will lead to an improvement of relations.

TWO TERRORISTS OPEN FIRE AT BUS ON 29 JUL

TA291935 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] We have just received a report that less than an hour ago terrorists attacked a bus that was on its way to kibbutz Ma'ale Hahamisha. This has been reported by our correspondents Dan Semama and Rami Weitz. Our correspondents add that two terrorists carrying automatic weapons opened fire at an Egged bus, the 66 line, which was making its way from Jerusalem to kibbutz Ma'ale Hahamisha, which is near Jerusalem. The bus was attacked on one of the bends on the ascent toward the kibbutz rest home. ITIM correspondent Ilan Bakhar reports that four of the passengers in the bus were injured. One of them received medium wounds. Our correspondents add that large forces of police and border police, with the aid of members of kibbutz Ma'ale Hahamisha, are combing the area to locate the terrorists.

Reaction Reported

TA301010 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Israel takes a very grave view of the terrorist attack on the bus near Ma'ale Hahamisha and will react to this at the time and place it finds appropriate. This was said by the prime minister's counsellor for communications affairs, Uri Porat, to political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer. He stressed that Israel did not sign a cease-fire agreement with the terrorists or anybody else but rather agreed to the U.S. appeal for a cease-fire after the Lebanese Government accepted it. He reitereated that Israel will continue its reconnaissance flights in Lebanese skies. The United States has already said it understands this move and this does not contradict Israel's consent to cease the hostilities in the north.

JORDAN REPORTEDLY SEEKING CONTACTS WITH EGYPT

TA291239 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 29 Jul 81 p 1

[By Arab affairs correspondent 'Oded Zaray]

[Excerpt] On the eve of As-Sadat's departure on Sunday for official visits to Britain and the United States it was learned last night that Jordan is the third country--the identity of which has been kept secret--that wants to resume contacts with Egypt with a view toward resuming relations between the two countries.

The HA'ARETZ correspondent has learned that the charge d'affaires of the Egyptian representation in Jordan, Nabil Badar, has recently arrived in Cairo from Amman and reported to the foreign minister on Jordan's wish to turn over a new leaf in its relations with Egypt.

It has also been learned that recently, and particularly after the raid on the nuclear ractor in Iraq, Joranian-Iraqi relations have cooled. At the same time, sources in Beirut reported on renewed attempts by the terrorist organizations to penetrate into Jordan from Syria--and with the latter's assistance--to undermine the regime of the Hashemite Kingdom.

Arab sources attach importance to the possible beginning of a change in Jordan's position toward its relations with Egypt, particularly on the eve of President as-Sadat's departure for important talks with President Reagan. The sources noted that Jordan officially still adheres to its negative position regarding Camp David and that the possibility should not be ruled out that Jordanian elements should deny the reports on contacts with Egypt. However, in private talks King Husayn has recently expressed his lack of faith in the possibility of achieving a united Arab position which would balance and be an alternative to Camp David. According to these sources, Jordan's adherence to its known official position stems, among other things, from the vast aid it receives from Saudi Arabia. The Libyan and Moroccan presidents [as published] recently sent personal emissaries to Cairo to express their readiness to resume diplomatic relations with Egypt. However, these emissaries "posed ridiculous conditions which were categorically rejected."

LIBYA

AL-'UBAYDI VIEWS TALKS IN, RELATIONS WITH FRANCE

PM291448 Beirut AS-SAFIR in Arabic 25 Jul 81 pp 1, 7

[Hamidah Na'na' report: "Al-Ubaydi: France Agreed To Implement Military and Economic Contracts With Jamahiriyah"]

[Excerpts] Paris--Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi concluded his visit to France the day before yesterday and left for Tunis to attend meetings of the Arab Defense Council.

Before his departure from Paris Al-'Ubaydi told AS-SAFIR that the visit was positive: It was the first official contact, but it was prepared for by several preliminary contacts. He added: During the meetings many issues which were the cause of differences between Libya and France were explained.

Asked whether he has noticed any profound change in French policy toward the Libyan Jamahiriyah and Africa, he said: "What we regard as positive is the fact that the relations between the two countries have emerged from the stalemate that existed during the regime of President Giscard d'Estaing. We found the Socialist government responsive to our initiatives, whereas under the previous president Franco-Libyan relations were characterized by an unjustifiable escalation of tension." He added: Another positive point in the visit is that it showed France's commitment to fulfill all contracts, including military contracts, and to carry on with economic cooperation in general.

With regard to Chad, the secretary said: We underlined several facts including the fact that the problem of Chad does not concern a third party: It concerns only the Jamahiriyah and Chad, on the grounds that our aid to Chad was in accordance with an agreement between the two countries and with the joint defense agreement.

He said: We pointed out that the Chadian Government has not complained that its territories are occupied by Libya. Even the Nairobi summit did not suggest either directly or indirectly that the presence of the Libyan forces in Chad is illegitimate. Rather, it confirmed the legitimacy of the present government and stressed the need to build Chad and safeguard its stability and security. He added: For its part the French side affirmed that it is not involved in the question of Chad and its cooperation with Libya. France has historical ties with Chad and is eager for the question between Libya and Chad to be dealt with within the OAU.

Continuing, he said: The Libyan side affirmed that the United States is trying to play a role in Africa, and particularly in Chad, through its agents. We explained to the French that this should be understood and told them that we find ourselves confronting some of the African states which the United States is trying to set up as a barrier against us. We found the French side understanding: It asserted to us that France does not entirely agree with all the U.S. policies in Africa.

Speaking about the military and economic outcome of the visit and its results in terms of concluding new military deals, he said that he has left this matter to be discussed by those concerned, while it was agreed to continue the political dialogue.

He said: We assured them that we agree with the Socialists on many issues, which was the reason why Libya welcomed President Mitterrand's victory. Among these are the issues of social justice, condemning racial discrimination, respecting the will of Africa and keeping out of the struggle for influence.

MAURITANIA

HAYDALA RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM AL-QADHDHAFI

AB290847 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0650 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] The leader of the Libyan revolution yesterday sent a message to Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the CMSN and head of state. According to Mr [name indistinct], secretary at the Libyan Bureau for Arab Solidarity in Nouakchott, the message which he delivered touches on the current situation in the Arab world in general and on the campaign of aggression launched by Zionists against Lebanon, the Palestinian revolution and Syria in particular.

The Libyan messenger was received by the deputy minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Mr Mohamed (Sid'ali). During the audience, the deputy minister reaffirmed Mauritania's stance on Arab issues and particularly the Palestinian cause. He upheld Mauritania's commitment to any move aimed at promoting Arab unity.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI ADDRESSES OFFICIALS ON EGYPT VISIT

JN291912 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1410 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Jul (SUNA)--[Passage indistinct] Addressing the joint meeting of the Political Bureau and the Cabinet today on the results of his recent visit to Egypt, President Numayri said that Egypt's absence from the Arab arena has led to Arab disintegration and disruption, which have reached the point of a possible military confrontation between neighboring Arab countries in the Arab east as well as the point of alienation and armed clashes between Arab countries in the Arab Maghreb. This disruption, he added, has also led to a state of polarization on the international and regional levels, which led to Arab confrontations within the framework of siding with disputing international sides and warring regional sides. Therefore, he said, voices were raised in the Arab world, talking about the establishment of foreign bases and rapid intervention forces in the region at a time when the Soviet fleet is undertaking landing operations on the Syrian coast.

Numayri added: We find that Syria and some other Arab sides support Iran in its war against Iraq despite the fact that Iran, as has recently been announced, is procuring arms from Israel. They are the same arms that were used against the Iraqi nuclear reactor a few weeks ago.

President Numayri went on to say: It was natural that the issue of Arab solidarity imposed itself as the sole method to rally the Arab ranks, unify Arab potentials and preserve Arab resources, instead of being dissipated in Arab disputes at a time when the Arab world is threatened internally by Israel's repeated aggression and externally by international ambitions and disputes.

President Numayri said that during his talks with him, President as-Sadat stressed his deep confidence in Sudan's ability to play its traditional role in achieving Arab solidarity. He added that he and President as-Sadat held identical views on points related to the Soviet moves inside the African Continent. One of these points, he said, is that the Soviet offensive against the African Continent has only achieved limited victories, represented in some isolated hotbeds inside the continent. He went on to say: The Soviet strategy then proceeded toward the attainment of its objectives through Al-Qadhdhafi, who plays the role of confrontation on behalf of the Soviets. A second point is that the the Soviet offensive, which has a Libyan facade, has its own designs, including those of direct occupation, as is the case in Chad, in addition to its attempts to sabotage the internal fronts inside the African states.

A third point on which the two sides held identical views, he added, is that the anti-African Soviet offensive, which has a Libyan facade, is mainly aimed against Sudan and Egypt due to considerations related to their political and historical weight in the Arab and African worlds. The fall of one of them under Soviet hegemony will automatically lead to the fall of the other. Moreover, he said, the military move, which aims at cooperation and sabotage, has taken on a political aspect, represented in the attempt to contain the OAU.

President Numayri stated that his talks with President as-Sadat dealt in detail with the conciliatory role that Sudan is assuming in the African Continent. This role has as its objective the solution of problems among African countries through dialog instead of armed struggle. President Numayri said that Egypt had blessed Sudan's moves in this field and had stated that it will participate in this role.

Sudan and Egypt called for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan as a required beginning for the restoration of stability to all those which surround it. The two countries reiterated their denunciation of the Soviet intervention in Islamic Afghanistan.

President Numayri said that his talks with President as-Sadat had dealt with the explosive situation in the north of the continent and the explosive situation in Afghanistan, its influence on the situation in Iran and the possibilities of it affecting the Gulf region and the Arab region in general.

President Numayri called for the employment of all potentials and efforts to serve the cause of integration and to enable the peoples of the Nile Valley to achieve their objectives so that the experiment of integration may become an example to be followed by the Arab nation and the African Continent, which are aspiring for progress under the canopy of unity and prosperity.

President Numayri stressed that every Egyptian must become convinced that Sudanese-Egyptian integration means that his country's depth does not end in the south with Aswan, the north with Alexandria, the West with Sallum or the east with Sinai, but that the borders of his country constitute his security and must extend south to (?Namul), east to Kassala and west to Al-Junaynah. The same must apply to every Sudanese, and he must believe that his borders extend beyond what the map says, reaching in the north to Sudan's new position on the new northern coast--on Egypt's northwestern coast--to Sinai in the east and Egypt's borders with Libya in the south.

President Numayri said that the governments in the two countries have a role to play in Egyptian-Sudanese integration but that the most important role is to be assumed by the people. The government must be the gateway for cooperation between the two peoples. The government is dutybound to build roads from Cairo to (?Namul), link the railroad between Egypt and Sudan and develop river and maritime navigation.

DEFENSE MINISTER LEAVES FOR U.S. VISIT 28 JUL

JN291100 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Jul (SUNA)--Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, first vice president, defense minister and commander in chief of the armed forces, left Khartoum last night for the United States on a 1-week visit at the invitation of U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. During his visit he will meet with U.S. Vice President George Bush and senior officials in the U.S. administration to discuss ways of strengthening the developed bilateral relations. General 'Abd al-Majid is accompanied by a high-ranking delegation comprised of high-ranking armed forces officials.

KENYA

MOI URGES FARMERS NOT TO NEGLECT TRADITIONAL CROPS

EA291916 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today said that the production of indigenous food crops must not be allowed to dwindle in the face of new cash crops.

President Moi noted that farmers, particularly small-scale ones, had unfortunately given up growing of such traditional crops as bananas, potatoes and beans, and wished to see agricultural extension services concentrated on the resumption of growing traditional food crops. He particularly wanted to see each small-scale farmer growing bananas, as other than being a rich source of nutritious food, bananas had by-products from which such materials as fiber, clothing and wine could be made.

President Moi said this after touring a 1 and 1/2 acre demonstration plot at Nakuru showground on which various types of indigenous crops including horticultural produce were being planted, and was informed that the plot yielded an impressive 22,000 shillings net annually.

The president remarked that the country's agricultural services were bent on benefitting the large-scale farmers, whereas it was the small-scale farmer and the peasant who needed technical and financial advice most. He added that agricultural officers must spend more time with small-scale farmers in the rural areas so that the majority of wananchi could optimally utilize their land to feed themselves properly and leave a surplus to sell. He repeated that a well-kept single-grade cow was capable of earning a farmer more money than the over-glorified white-collar jobs.

President Moi regretted that too much significance had been placed on maize, and advised wananchi that it was not only maize that could keep them alive. He went on to say that every farmer must diversify as much as possible, adding that our traditional crops should not be allowed to disappear.

UGANDA

PRIME MINISTER'S WHEREABOUTS REPORTED IN QUESTION

WA301310 Paris LE CONTINENT in French 22 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] Kampala--Since last week, a curious polemic has gone on between the Ugandan opposition and the government, the first stating that the prime minister, Mr Otema Alimadi, had presumably gone into exile, and the second, denying that statement. This polemic would not have lasted if Mr Alimadi had denied his departure in person. But nobody has seen Mr Alimadi since the beginning of this affair. And it was one of President Milton Obote's ministers of state, Mr Chris Rwakasis, who was charged with announcing that the prime minister was still in the country.

The origin of this matter was some information appearing in the Kenyan press. Several Nairobi papers mentioned Mr Alimadi's going into exile following conflicts of opinion with influential members of the Uganda People's Congress (Mr Milton Obote's party) and with some of the military. Ugandan refugee opponents in Nairobi had also contacted journalists for confirmation of this information. But they were unable to give particulars about where the prime minister might have found asylum.

The mystery hangs thus over the fate of Mr Alimadi, who has not been seen in public for several days. Meanwhile, observers do not exclude the possibility that he has actually decided to go into exile. In fact, unanimity does not prevail within the team that Mr Obote has gathered around himself since his return to power following the 10 December elections.

CAMEROON

ANGOLA ASKS FOR HELP AGAINST U.S. 'PLANS'

AB291249 Paris AFP in English 1211 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Yaounde, 29 Jul (AFP)--Angola has called on Cameroon to help prevent alleged United States' plans to destabilize the Angolan Government. A similar call is expected to be transmitted later this week to the Ivory Coast.

Angolan charge d'affaires in Gabon, Dombele Mbala Bernardo, made the appeal here in a verbal message from Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge to Cameroon Foreign Minister Paul Dontsop.

Mr Dombele said the message dealt with the tension created by American policies on Central Africa, particularly on Angola. He accused Washington of increasing its contacts with Angolan dissident movements in order to carry out a broadly-based action against Luanda from Namibia.

Mr Dombele, who goes to Abidjan tomorrow, also passed on a message from his government to Cameroon Mines and Energy Minister Yang Philemon on the formation of an association of West African gulf oil producers, first suggested last May in discussion in Luanda between representatives of Congo, Gabon, Nigeria and Angola.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

DECREE BANS PRODUCTION OF ARMS, AMMUNITION

AB291036 Bangui Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Summary] "President David Dacko today presided over a cabinet meeting during which several decrees were adopted." Here is a report by the secretary general of the government:

[Begin recording] His Excellency David Dacko, president of the republic and chairman of the Executive Council, today presided over a cabinet meeting during which several very important decrees were adopted. "The cabinet adopted an ordinance banning the fabrication, possession and use of locally made firearms and ammunition." As you know, apart from the imported arms, some of our compatriots have gotten into the habit of manufacturing arms and, of course, ammunition and this has caused many accidents in our villages.

For security reasons, it is proper that the government should put a stop to this practice. Anyone who violates this ordinance will expose himself to imprisonment of 1 year and a fine ranging from 100,000 to 500,000 francs. [end recording]

THE GAMBIA

COUP TOPPLES JAWARA 30 JUL; NEW LEADERS ANNOUNCED

AB301114 Paris AFP in French 1037 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Dakar, 30 Jul (AFP)--Kukli Samba Sanyang, a Gambian opposition leader, took over power in Banjul early today. He overthrew President Sir Dawda Kaibara Jawara in a coup d'etat by the Field Force, a gendarmerie force which constitutes the country's only military strength.

The coup d'etat took place at about 0500 on Thursday, while the president of the republic was in London, where he attended the marriage of Prince Charles and Lady Diana. According to reliable sources in Dakar, some people--all Gambians--were killed during the coup d'etat.

On Thursday morning, Banjul was cut off from the outside world. The Yundum Airport has been closed, and telephone and telex service have been cut off--though the telex is working intermittently.

Thursday morning Gambian radio broadcast a proclaimation announcing the creation of a National Revolution Council headed by Kukli Sanyang.

The National Revolution Council announced over Radio Banjul that the Gambian Constitution has been suspended, the National Assembly dissolved, the power of the judiciary suspended, financial institutions closed down and all political parties banned. The National Revolution Council accused the former regime of nepotism, tribalism, corruption, favoritism and social injustice, as well as the creation of a corrupt bourgeoisie. It also disclosed that a bad food situation is prevailing in the country.

It has been learned in Banjul that this food situation recently provoked demonstrations against the high cost of living.

Council Created

AB301145 Paris AFP in French 1136 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Dakar, 30 Jul (AFP)--Radio Banjul on Thursday morning gave the composition of the National Revolutionary Council [NRC] of Gambia, the country's supreme organ created during the night following a coup d'etat and presided over by Kukli Samba Sanyang.

The NRC comprises 12 members including 3 members of the Field Force (a gendarmerie force which is the country's only army) and 9 civilians who, according to the radio, belong to the socialist and revolutionary Labor party.

Following is the composition of the council:

Chairman--Mr Kukli Samba Sanyang (civilian).

Members--Katom Faty (Field Force), Jukum Sakho (Field Force), Jerreth Culy (Field Force), Dembo Janneth, Simon Taligo Sane, Osseinou Diao, Tapha Camara, Momodou Sanya, Demba Camara, Kamban Bakary Badji and Apai Sokho.

GHANA

MINORITY TO INSIST ON RECESS IF NO NEW PROPOSALS

AB291512 Accra Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] The minority parties in Parliament have indicated that if by Friday the government has not presented fresh tax proposals for the 1981-1982 budget, they would insist that Parliament goes on recess in accordance with the parliamentary calendar [illegible] Parliament has made enough money available to the government, in a provision appropriation bill, to run the country for 3 months.

Announcing this at a joint news conference in Accra today, the Popular Front Party, PFP, parliamentary leader, Mr Odoi-Sykes, denied that any agreement was reached at a meeting with the president to set up a joint committee of the parliamentary Finance Committee and the minister of finance and economic planning, to reconsider the tax proposals contained in the government budget statement.

He regretted what he called the distortion of facts and the attempt by the government to implicate the minority parties in a collusion of a compromise. Mr Odoi-Sykes restated that the 1981-82 budget has been rejected by Parliament, and the minority parties could not find it possible to participate in the discussions of any bill based on the rejected budget.

The minority parties were reacting to a government statement yesterday that the interpretation by the minority parties that new budget proposals are to be resubmitted to Parliament is not correct. Mr Odoi-Sykes recalled that at the meeting, the president informed the parliamentary leaders that as far as he was concerned, by the adoption of the amendment motion to the majority leader's motion, calling for the adoption of the government's 1981-82 budget proposals, Parliament has rejected the proposals. The president therefore sought the cooperation of the parliamentary leaders to resolve the crisis. He said the parliamentary leaders informed the president that in view of the vote in Parliament the government should submit new budget proposals incorporating the substance of the amendment motion. The president then suggested that the parliamentary committee on finance and the minister of finance and economic planning should get together to reconsider the tax proposals of the budget.

Mr Odoi-Sykes stressed that without any commitment the parliamentary leaders undertook to discuss the suggestion with their parliamentary caucuses yesterday. However, discussions by the parliamentary caucuses of the president's proposals were discontinued when the speaker received a letter from the president announcing that steps were being taken to make a resubmission to Parliament for a second look at the matters raised in Parliament last Thursday.

PRESIDENT LIMANN ADDRESSES PNP RALLY IN ASHIAMAN

AB300815 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] The president, Dr Limann, has repeated the government's determination to revive the economy. Speaking at a People's National Party [PNP] rally at Ashiaman, Dr Limann said his administration, in the course of rebuilding the country, cannot betray itself for what the late Dr Nkruman fought for. He therefore urged the people to rally behind the PNP to achieve its objectives.

Dr Limann assured Ghanaians that his administration will not discriminate against anyone and will do its best to unite the people. He referred to his recent tour of the country and said Ghanaians have shown by their action that they are determined to help the PNP to save the country. He called on the people not to be deterred by their opponents, who he said are bent on distorting government policies. He said the activities of the opponents clearly show that they have no interest in the people.

On the current registration exercise, the president observed that if he had not gone around to the people to explain its importance the money voted for the exercise would have been wasted.

In a welcome address, an executive member of the party, Mr P.C. Awutor, called on the government to take appropriate steps to make pilfering difficult at the Tema Harbor and also to streamline the security arrangements toward effective control.

GUINEA

TOURE ADDRESSES NATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

AB281205 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Summary] "The deliberations of the 10th session of the National Economic Conference began on Monday morning in the cabinet meeting hall under the chairmanship of the supreme leader of the revolution, President Ahmed Sekou Toure. This important national economic conference, which aims at consolidating the material bases of our people's revolution and strengthening the nation's economic institutions, is being attended by about 85 national cadres representing the commercial sector as well as the state companies and enterprises."

Following is the important opening speech delivered by the supreme leader of the revolution, President Sekou Toure:

[Begin recording] "I call on all the members of this conference to embody--throughout our deliberations--the truth demanded by the revolution, honesty in the appreciation of all the situations that will be presented and objectivity in the presentation of all situations. We are convinced that actions entail errors; it is only those who never act who never make mistakes." But all errors committed must be changed into factors of general progress and elements of further training for the cadres of our national economy. The revolution must reward or punish each of them according to his positive or negative performance. "This is the main purpose of the national economic conference."

If each of you, in the performance of his duties, effectively makes himself the owner of the funds invested to create the industrial, commercial or agricultural enterprise under his care, each of you will have better control over the activities of his unit and thus spare us the needless losses and consequently make more profit. You are requested to embody the nation's interests; you must represent the people who are the owners of the invested funds which you must fructify. Our cadres must be people who can correctly appreciate all measures before taking them. The need for profitability, which has been stressed, has not been respected and our state companies and enterprises are therefore moving forward like a very heavy machine or like wagons which refuse to move forward and whose maintenance cannot be justified.

"We know that the socialist system aims at the harmonious and balanced development of society. The main purpose of the socialist system is to give a social dimension to each individual and to constantly work for the improvement of society. It respects the principle that the general interest should always prevail over private interests. This system must be supported by productive activities, ideological and moral awareness and the professional capacity and competence of the workers." "Unfortunately, this method of development adopted by the Republic of Guinea is not understood by all our citizens and, if it is understood, it is not respected by all because some people behave as if they want to hinder the nation's economic development and compromise the maintenance of the people's achievements instead of consolidating and increasing them." [end recording]

LIBERIA

OFFICER-MINISTERS TO REPORT TO DEFENSE MINISTER

AB291704 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] All cabinet ministers of the People's Redemption Council [PRC] government recently commissioned into the Armed Forces of Liberia are to take military training.

Making the pronouncement in Monrovia today, the speaker of the PRC government, Gen J. Nicholas Podier, said the ministers will be trained in drill and ceremony as well as techniques of maneuvering. The speaker further said they would also receive training in physical education and firearms.

He said the induction held on July 27 was not ceremonial. The PRC speaker said the government would be run like the military through a chain of command. General Podier added that the decision to commission civilian army ministers into the army was made to exercise control and further said that the all military cabinet will minimize contradictions in the government.

He said under the new arrangement, all cabinet ministers are now answerable to the minister of national defense.

NIGER

PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED ON DEVELOPMENT, AREA ISSUES

PM271016 Paris LE CONTINENT in French 13-14 Jul 81 pp 1, 2

[Aliou Diongue interview with Niger President Seyni Kountche in Paris: "Moralizing Our Relations With France"--date not given]

[Text] LE CONTINENT: Sir, do you expect a change in France's relations with the African countries? Do you want such a change and in what spheres?

Seyni Koutche: There have always been all kinds of ties between France and the African countries. Those ties have always had a special character, irrespective of regimes.

The main thing we want the changes in France to bring is a kind of moralization of our relations. Those relations must be interstate relations. Given the fact that these changes coincide with an extremely worrying economic situation, in France, in our countries and at the international level, we will not ask our French partner to do the impossible, but we hope that France can, in some way, act as a catalyst at the European level and in the Western world in this period of economic unrest--a catalyst for the defense of economic interests aimed at creating a sense of well-being among our populations to enable us to overcome this extremely difficult situation.

LE CONTINENT: People are now beginning to talk of a "uranium mirage" in Niger.

Seyni Koutntche: Oh! Mirage is a strong word. Some people have spoken of a miracle, others of Eldorado.... Let's say that that period is over. What we Nigerois can say is that uranium really served as a pivot for applying our economic development philosophy. It enabled us to provide an effective basis for our development.

LE CONTINENT: Do you not think that you showed a great deal of ambition in that sphere?

Seyni Kountche: We were ambitious; why not? You have to be ambitious in this world and with this development philosophy. But the thing which worries us--and this is true of all the raw material deposits in our continent--is that this upsurge, this impetus, although it has not been stopped, is losing pace owing to the fact that uranium is no longer bringing the right price. That is likely to jeopardize the impetus which we gave to our development.

In addition, the deterioration in the economic situation at the international level has forced us to delay the launching of some companies which ought to have begun production in 1982 but whose starting date has had to be postponed until 1985. However, we realize--thank God--that when uranium is discussed at world level, Niger's name is automatically mentioned with all the advantages and disadvantages that may have.

LE CONTINENT: What strategy do you intend to adopt to tackle this situation?

Seyni Kountche: Although we had uranium at our disposal, all our income from that product is devoted to investment through a fund which we called the National Investment Fund. Uranium, like oil, should be used to stimulate the whole economy and, in Niger's case, it has enabled us to explore other avenues, if only agriculture and stockraising, which we regard as priorities.

This shows you that although the situation is giving us cause for concern in the short term, we have, nonetheless, been able to establish the springboard--possibly not definitively as we would have wished--for what could constitute a new strategy as you said. Unfortunately time and the will of people on the other continent in the economic sphere did not enable us to consolidate the bases which would enable us to launch our development.

LE CONTINENT: Are Niger's economic difficulties enough to explain the student agitation over the past few months? What is the situation now?

Seyni Kountche: Student agitation has always had a universal character. We do not think that because there are some outbreaks of unrest here and there it is necessary to attribute them to economic considerations for the time being. Students, whether they be in secondary or higher education, whether they be Nigerois or Senegalese or even students from the other continent [as published], have always had motives, reasons or other considerations which led them to oppose either the education system or some material conditions and perhaps, on some occasions, to have disputes with the teachers or those in charge of the establishments.

But, to sum up, we do not think that the student problem in Niger has been caused by economic or even political considerations. By that I mean they may have been manipulated, as is the case in other countries.

LE CONTINENT: How do you define the developing society as a concept and in practice?

Seyni Kountche: I can see that people throughout the world are interested in our developing society, owing to its originality, I think.

Let's say, quite simply, that the industrialization of a country starts by establishing agriculture and stockraising. In other words, the economic and social development of our populations depends on the development of agriculture and stockraising. To do this it is necessary to organize the rural world; in Niger's case we must compl[illegible] the social organization by establishing structures enabling those toiling peasant[illegible] to understand all the techniques involved in mordern agriculture with a view not only to increasing yield but to improving it.

In addition, our rural world is not composed solely of peasants; there are also the young people and, when discussing young people it is usually just city-dwellers who are included and the vast majority living in the villages are forgotten.

Those young people also need organizing. Of course it is possible to find fault with the structures by which young people are organized. We are not conservative but we think that it is necessary to refer to structures which existed before the characteristics of sovereignty (political independence) and even before colonization.

At the same time there are men and women working in commerce, transport and so forth. Without seeking to achieve equality with men, women also need to be in a structure which gives them healthy emancipation. Owing to their work those people also need to turn toward associations enabling them to defend their interests better--I am not saying corporate bodies but associations.

This is an outline of the foundations and bases of this developing society. The plan starts from the village and moves toward the national level. Of course the concept of the developing society can be examined in many different lights. For our part we have confidence in what we are doing; others may draw inspiration from it if we succeed.

LE CONTINENT: This experiment could have a danger; if I understand you correctly you want to give people the means of expressing themselves freely but in a framework which does not correspond to the traditional pattern of a political party. What guarantees do you intend to introduce in this sphere to prevent things going too far?

Seyni Kountche: Yes. This is because we are accustomed to conventional patterns which, in Niger's context--since we are not living under a constitutional regime--mean drafting a constitution and establishing a political edifice. We have reversed the roles: Before establishing a political structure we intended to create a production structure. That is the underlying meaning of the developing society. It is on the basis of this production structure that we will add the crown, in other words the political structure when the time comes. As you said that does not prevent everybody from expressing his views and acting in the framework of the consultation--cooperation-allocation triptych.

LE CONTINENT: You seem to be very patient.

Seyni Kountche: And enthusiastic.

LE CONTINENT: Do you think it is more effective to organize West Africa's security within the framework of the West African State Economic Community [CEDEAO] or in the framework of the West African Economic Community [CEAO] within the Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement [ANAD]?

Seyni Kountche: Attempts have been made at the continental level to establish a defense structure. The diversity and complexity of the problem have meant that the attempts have not yet been successful. The first attempt was made at CEAO level. But in view of certain facts and political considerations connected with the diversity of regimes and ideologies in the region concerned, it proved necessary to find a wider unit. The CEDEAO is such a unit.

Today people are even wondering whether ANAD should be replaced by a concept of defense within the CEDEAO. I believe we will have to wait and see. But we think that the CEDEAO offers more possibilities and would make it possible to reach a consensus on organizing a defense system. The results of the latest meetings, both of experts and ministers and heads of state, do indeed herald a system which could be accepted by all and would enable peace to be established in case of a crisis in a state or a group of states.

LE CONTINENT: Some African heads of state have already expressed fairly strong reservations as to their participation in the 19th OAU summit which will be held in Tripoli in 1982. What is your position?

Seyni Kountche: Niger's position is simple. Niger took part in the Nairobi summit and hence it can be said to have agreed to the next meeting being held in Tripoli. Some countries are adopting stances but we simply say that things should be left to time. We still have some months to go and between now and then. We will be able to see whether or not that summit will be held in Tripoli and whether or not Niger will attend.

NIGERIA

ADVISER DEFENDS SHAGARI'S HANDLING OF CRISES

AB291604 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] The presidential adviser on political affairs, Professor Godwin Odenigbe, says the Federal Government is capable of containing acts of provocation at home and abroad. Professor Odenigbe told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA that the confrontation or posture of some state governments, unprovoked insults and attacks from political party leaders, reactions to the revenue allocation act, the Kano and Kaduna crisis and the Nigeria-Cameroon situation were examples of domestic and international provocations.

He said President Shehu Shagari has handled the various acts of provocation with level-headedness because of his desire to work for the peace and orderly development of the country and maintain peace with Nigeria's neighbors. Professor Odenigbe said those accusing the president of being slow wanted to find fault with him.

EDITORIAL FOCUSES ON CAMEROON RESPONSE

AB241732 Paris AFP in English 1710 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Lagos, 24 Jul (AFP)--Cameroon's acceptance of responsibility for the border clash in May in which its troops killed five Nigerian soldiers was apparently a deliberately delayed response, the government-owned NEW NIGERIAN newspaper commented.

In an editorial yesterday, the paper said Nigerians outside government were unlikely to be impressed by Cameroon's afterthought, and gave three reasons for this.

That Cameroon allowed two long months to pass is a clear indication that it indeed does not value its friendship with Nigeria anymore. It would probably be a different matter altogether if white French citizens were involved in the incident.

Secondly, Cameroon's response may have been the by-product of a feeling that Nigeria owes it a lot of gratitude for the role it played in our civil war and, therefore, felt not morally obliged to show concern at first.

Thirdly, it may have been assured of strong military support from France that it felt bold enough to ignore Nigeria's superior military force and threats.

President Ahmadou Ahidjo of Cameroon this week announced compensation for the families of the five Nigerians killed in the clash in border coastal waters on May 16.

The NEW NIGERIAN concluded that it was to the credit of Nigerian President Shehu Shagari's administration and Nigerians at large that the incident did not degenerate into a shooting war between the two countries.

Meanwhile, President Shagari's press spokesman today confirmed that President Ahidjo had accepted an invitation from the Nigerian leader to visit Nigeria. It has not been stated when the visit would take place.

ANGOLA

COMMUNIQUE REPORTS SOUTH AFRICAN MILITARY ACTION

LD292338 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2230 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] According to a communique issued in Luanda today by the Angolan Defense Ministry and reported by the Angolan news agency ANGOP, South African forces stationed in Namibia launched in the first 2 weeks of July a major military operation against the south of Angola. They are still occupying seven villages.

According to the communique, the racist army is currently moving north toward the town of N'giva with the intention of attacking and occupying the commune of (Kugalai). Meanwhile, the South African Air Force is in control of the entire air space of Cunene Province so as to protect its land forces.

Also according to the Angolan Defense Ministry's communique, the invasion was prepared late last June when attacks were launched against Angolan territory.

Further Details

AB300658 Paris AFP in English 0343 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Paris, 30 Jul (AFP)--The South African Army has entered Angolan territory and occupied six towns in Cuene Province, setting up a headquarters at Mulemba, the Angolan Embassy announced here Wednesday night. It said a motorized infantry battalion was now moving north to occupy the town of Cuvelai.

The South African forces which had invaded from Namibia comprised an infantry brigade, two mixed battalions and mercenaries and South Africans, and a motorized infantry battalion, all backed by long-range artillery and warplanes, mainly Impala MK-2 jets and Puma and Alouette-III helicopters, the communique said.

ZIMBABWE

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH SRV

LD250933 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Zimbabwe and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam signed a joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level in Salisbury today. The ceremony was between the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Mangwende, and the Vietnamese ambassador to Mozambique, Comrade Nguyen Ngok Vu. Speaking at the ceremony, Comrade Mangwende said Zimbabwe and Vietnam are both committed to the abolition of colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism and exploitation of man by man. He added that both countries will strive to eradicate apartheid and racism in South Africa and to achieve collective liberation in Namibia under the United Nations Security Council Resolution 435. Comrade Mangwende said we shall strive for the implementation of the United Nations plan without any alteration, modification or for that matter (?prevarication). In reply, Comrade Nguyen Ngok Vu said the militant solidarity and the cooperation between the two countries will be further consolidated, strengthened and ceaselessly developed for the interests of the two nations as a means to promote social progress and national independence.